FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,585.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 95.]

Love's Promise.

"I will come back," Love cried; "I will come back."
And there where he had passed lay one bright track,
Dreamlike and golden, as the moonlit sea,
Between the pine wood's shadow, tall and black.
"I will come back," Love cried. Ah, me!
Love will come back.

He will come back. Yet, Love, I wait. I wait;
Though it is evening now, and cold and late,
And I am weary watching here so long,
A pale, sad watcher at a silent gate—
For Love who is so fair and swift and strong
I wait I wait.

He will come back—come back, though he delays;
He will come back—for in old years and days
He was my playmate. He will not forget,
Though he may linger long amid new ways
He will bring back, with barren sweet regret,
Old years and days.

Hark! on the lonely hills Love comes again;
But his young feet are marked with many a stain,
The golden haze has passed from his fair brow
And round him clings the blood-red robe of pain;
And it is night. O Love—Love—enter now!
Remain! remain!

BLAINE'S EXPIRING EFFORT

Flaunting the Bloody Shirt in Face of the Solid South.

Baleful Prophecies as to the Dire Effects which are to follow the Alleged Supremacy of Southern Democracy—Thanks for All save those who Defeated Him.

The New York *World's* correspondent at Augusta, Maine, under date of the 18th gives the following account of Mr. Blaine's extraordinary speech at his home that night:

Mr. Blaine's serenade, which he consented himself, came off to night per order, but only a limited number persuaded themselves that they were exceedingly anxious to turn out in the cold for an hour to hear Mr. Blaine make a speech. Less than two hundred men and boys joined in the procession, by actual count, while about another hundred followed on the sidewalks. The procession was headed by a brass band. Then came the mourners. At the head marched State-House and Post-Office officials in monrnful silence. Across the original intention to get out the clubs with their torches, but at the last moment they refused to turn out with torches. The boys in the procession kept the air full of jokes as the crowd in more darkness, beyond the few torches and the band, marched the mile between the club room and Mr. Blaine's house. There they crowded into the yard while the band played.

Mr. Blaine at once appeared in the doorway wearing a heavy blue overcoat and a silk hat. His face looked care worn, and as he uncovered for a moment his features drooped and his lip quivered. Instead of the tremendous crowd he had evidently expected there stood before him only two or three hundred people. Neighbors of Mr. Blaine had improvised great birch-bark torches to illuminate the scene and shed their glimmer over the crowd, but the torches were far away from where the small crowd was gathered. Not a cheer broke upon the air until one of the office-holders cried out for cheers for James G. Blaine. The cheers were given with a will. Then H. M. Heath, one of the State Representatives from Augusta, stepped forward and said:

MR. BLAINE: Your fellow-citizens have commissioned me to bring to you expressions of their good-will and esteem. For thirty years you have lived among us, known and seen of all men—a kind friend and generous hearted neighbor. You are endeared to this community by ties of affection, unbroken and unbreakable. There is no man here so lowly as not to call you friend—no man so humble as not to pull the latch string of your door. In the exciting canvass just closed we hailed the opportunity to break party lines and twice testify to our appreciation of your greatness by majorities unparalleled in the history of our city. We would the result had been otherwise. The country's loss is your gain. We know the standard was placed in your hands unsought. The call of duty found you in the peaceful enjoyments of private life. You obeyed the call. You reformed the lines of a great party wavering under the stunning defeats of '82. Wherever the fight has been hottest you have led the columns, with a courage that has challenged the admiration even of your opponents. Your command retires from a portion of the field defeated but not routed, checked but not conquered, strong in defeat, with lines ready for a new battle. Such leadership can turn defeat into victory. This grand party, the grandest known in history, of whose achievements you can truly say, 'A great part of which I was,' marches on to new triumphs, its standard inscribed with your majestic words of thirty years ago, 'Dare to do right and leave the consequences to the Infinite.' Whatever your future, whether in the heart of politics, the whirl of commerce, or the peace of literature, your fellow citizens, your neighbors, your friends, bid you a hearty "God speed."

Mr. Heath's remarks were received with clapping of hands. Mr. Blaine at once commenced his speech, which he had carefully prepared and of which manuscript copies had been made in advance. So careful was he about having it wired that his private secretary, who is an expert telegrapher, took it into his own hands for transmission in order to have no mistakes. Considering the very peculiar speech which Mr. Blaine made, his excessive care in transmissions is laughable, but not so much so as the difference between his letter of acceptance and his speech of departure which he made to-night.

MR. BLAINE'S ADDRESS.

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: The national contest is over and by the narrowest of margins we have lost. I thank you for your call, which, if not one of joyous congratulations, is one, I am sure, of confidence and of sanguine hope for the future. I thank you for the public opportunity you give me to express my sense of obligation, not only to you, but to all the Republicans of Maine. They responded to my nomination with enthusiasm and ratified it by a superb vote. I count it as one of the honors and gratifications of my public career that the party in Maine, after struggling hard for the last six years, and twice within that period losing the State, has come back in this campaign to an old-fashioned 20,000 plurality. No other expression of popular confidence and esteem could equal that of the people among whom I have lived for thirty years and to whom I am attached by all the ties that ennoble human nature and give joy and dignity to life.

After Maine—indeed, along with Maine—my first thought is always of Pennsylvania. How can I fittingly express my thanks for that unparalleled majority of more than eighty thousand votes—a popular indorsement which has deeply touched my heart and which has, if possible, increased my affection for the grand old commonwealth—an affection which I inherited from my ancestry and which I shall transmit to my children. But I do not limit my thanks to the State of my residence and the State of my birth. I owe much to the true and zealous friends in New England who worked so nobly for the Republican party and its candidates, and to the eminent scholars and divines who, stepping aside from their ordinary avocations, made my cause their cause, and to loyalty to principle added the special compliment of standing as my personal representatives in the national struggle.

But the achievements for the Republican cause in the East are even surpassed by the splendid victories in the West. In that magnificent cordon of States that stretches from the foot-hills of the Alleghanies to the Golden Gate of the Pacific, beginning with Ohio and ending with California, the Republican banner was borne so loftily that but a single State failed to join in the wide acclaim of triumph. Nor should I do justice to my own feelings if I failed to thank the Republicans of the Empire State, who encountered so many discouragements and obstacles; who fought foes from within and foes from without, and who waged so strong a battle that a change of one vote in every 2,000 would have given us the victory in the nation. Indeed a change of little more than five thousand votes would have transferred New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut to the Republican standard, and would have made the North as solid as the South. My thanks would be still be incomplete if I should fail to recognize with special gratitude that great body of workingmen, both native and foreign born, who gave me their earnest support, breaking from old personal and party ties, and finding in the principles which I represented in the canvass the safeguard and protection of their own fireside interests.

A SHAKE OF THE BLOODY SHIRT.

The result of the election, my friends, will be regarded in the future, I think, as extraordinary. The Northern States, leaving out the cities of New York and Brooklyn from the count, sustained the Republican cause by a majority of more than 400,000—almost half a million indeed—of the popular vote. The cities of New York and Brooklyn threw their great strength and influence with the solid South, and were the decisive element which gave to that section the control of the National Government. Speaking now not at all as a defeated candidate, but simply as a loyal and devoted American, I think the transfer of the political power of the Government to the South is a great national misfortune. It is a misfortune because it introduces an element which cannot insure harmony and prosperity to the people, because it introduces into a republic the rule of a minority. The first instinct of an American is equality—equality of right, equality of privilege, equality of political power; that equality which says to every citizen "Your vote is just as good, just as potential as the vote of any other citizen." That cannot be said today in the United States. The course of affairs in the South has crushed out the political power of more than six million American citizens and has transferred it by violence to others. Forty-two Presidential electors are assigned to the South on account of the colored population and yet the colored population, with more than 1,100,000 legal votes, have been unable to choose a single elector. Even in those States where they have a majority of more than a hundred thousand they are deprived of free suffrage, and their rights as citizens are scornfully trodden under foot.

The eleven States that comprised the rebel Confederacy had, by the census of 1880, 7,500,000 white population and 5,300,000 colored population. The colored population, almost to a man, desire to support the Republican party, but by a system of cruel intimidation, and by violence and murder, whenever violence and murder are thought necessary, they are absolutely deprived of all political power. If the outrage stopped there it would be bad enough; but it does not stop there, for not only is the negro population disfranchised, but the power which rightfully and constitutionally belongs to them is transferred to the white population, enabling the white population of the South to exert an electoral influence far beyond that exerted by the same number of white people in the North. To illustrate just how it works to the destruction of all fair elections, let me present to you five States in the late Confederacy and five loyal States of the North, possessing in each section the same number of electoral votes. In the South the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina have in the aggregate 48 electoral votes. They have 2,800,000 white people and over 3,000,000 colored people. In the North the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and California have likewise in the aggregate 48 electoral votes, and they have a white population of 5,600,000 or just double the five Southern States which I have named. These Northern States have practically no colored population. It is therefore evident that the white men in those Southern States, by usurping and absorbing the rights of the colored men, are exerting just double the political power of the white men in the Northern States. I submit, my friends, that such a condition of affairs is extraordinary, unjust and derogatory to the manhood of the North.

A GREAT BIG BUGABOO.

Even those who are vindictively opposed to negro suffrage will not deny that if Presidential electors are assigned to the South by reason of the negro population, that population ought to be permitted free suffrages in the election. To deny that clear proposition is to affirm that a Southern white man in the Gulf States is entitled to double the political power of a Northern white man in the lake States; it is to affirm that a Confederate soldier shall wield twice the influence in the nation that a Union soldier can, and that a perpetual and constantly increasing superiority shall be conceded to the Southern white man in the Government of the Union. If that be quietly conceded in this generation it will harden into custom, until the badge of inferiority will attach to the Northern white man as odiously as ever Norman noble stamped it upon Saxon churl.

This subject is of deep interest to the laboring men of the North. With the Southern Democracy triumphant in their States and in the nation the negro will be compelled to work for just such wages as the whites may decree; wages which will amount, as did the supplies of the slaves, to a bare subsistence, equal in cash perhaps to 35 cents per day, if averaged over the entire South. The white laborer in the North will soon feel the distinctive effect of this upon his own wages. The Republicans have clearly seen from the earliest days of reconstruction that wages in the South must be raised to a just recompense of the laborer or wages in the North ruinously lowered, and the party have steadily worked for the former result. The reverse influence will now be set in motion and that condition of affairs produced which, years ago, Mr. Lincoln warned the free laboring man of the North will prove hostile to their independence and will inevitably lead to a ruinous reduction of wages. A mere difference in the color of the skin will not suffice to maintain an entirely different standard of wages in contiguous and adjacent States, and the voluntary will be compelled to yield to the involuntary. So completely have the colored men in the South been already deprived by the Democratic party of their constitutional and legal rights as citizens that they regard the advent of that party to national power as the signal of their re-enslavement, and are affrighted because they think all legal protection for them is gone. Few persons in the North realize how completely the chiefs of the rebellion wield the political power which has triumphed in the late election. It is a portentous fact that the Democratic Senators who come from the States of the late Confederacy all—and I mean all, without a single exception—personally participated in the rebellion against the National Government. It is a still more significant fact that in those States no man who was loyal to the Union, no matter how strong a Democrat he may be to-day, has the slightest chance of political promotion. The one great avenue to honor in that section is the record of zealous service in the war against the Government. It is certainly an astounding fact that the section in which friendship for the Union in the day of its trial and agony is still a political disqualification, should be called now to rule over the Union.

All this takes place during the lifetime of the generation that fought the war and elevates into practical command of the American Government the identical men who organized for its destruction and plunged us into the bloodiest contest of modern times. I have spoken of the South as placed by the late election in possession of the Government, and I mean all that my words imply. The South furnished nearly three-fourths of the electoral votes that defeated the Republican party, and they will step to the command of the Democrats as unchallenged and as unrestrained as they held the same position for thirty years before the civil war. Gentlemen, there cannot be political inequality, among the citizens of a free republic; there cannot be a minority of white men in the South ruling a majority of white men in the North. Patriotism, self-respect, pride, protection for person and safety for country, all cry out against it. The very thought of it stirs the blood of men who inherit equality from the pilgrims who first stood on Plymouth Rock, and from liberty-loving patriots who came to the Delaware with William Penn. It becomes the primal question of American manhood. It demands a hearing and a settlement, and that settlement will vindicate the equality of American citizens in all personal and civil rights. It will, at least, establish the equality of white men under the National Government and will give to the Northern man, who fought to preserve the Union, as large a voice in its government as may be exercised by the Southern man, who fought to destroy the Union.

The speech was not well received—not a cheer, not a word of approval, not a sound of any kind except Mr. Blaine's own voice broke the chilly night air during its delivery. After he closed, a sigh of relief was heard and a faint cheer. The crowd pressed into the house and busied itself in shaking hands with Mr. Blaine. There was no reforming of lines of march, but every man struck for home by the shortest route when the farce was over.

It is said 8,000,000 pins are made daily.

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE, 1880-84.

	Jarvis.	Buxton.	Scales.	York.
FIRST DISTRICT.				
Beaufort	1,717	1,743	2,016	1,681
Carteret	982	705	983	574
Camden	631	523	699	564
Chowan	626	854		
Currituck	988	326	978	413
Dare	283	265	244	286
Gates	1,009	518	1,183	704
Hertford	959	1,131	1,129	1,305
Hyde	799	592	799	593
Martin	1,386	1,295	1,576	1,234
Pamlico	584	386	748	605
Pasquotank	573	1,052	898	1,239
Perquimans	749	979	777	979
Pitt	2,228	1,771	2,436	2,285
Tyrell	410	353	488	335
Washington	621	950	648	1,072
Totals	14,545	13,443	16,562	14,784
SECOND DISTRICT.				
Bertie	1,188	1,721	1,614	1,823
Craven	1,190	2,816	1,338	2,525
Edgecombe	1,723	3,470	1,695	3,316
Greene	863	900	1,046	1,094
Halifax	1,775	2,426	2,264	3,789
Jones	575	796	746	755
Lenoir	1,088	1,370	1,620	1,399
Northampton	1,512	2,041	1,733	2,351
*Vance	988	1,482	1,155	1,612
*Warren	947	2,172	1,146	2,142
Wilson	1,573	1,389	2,135	1,497
Totals	13,422	20,633	16,492	22,299
THIRD DISTRICT.				
Bladen	1,278	1,530	1,426	1,511
Cumberland	2,079	2,162	2,479	2,159
Duplin	1,963	1,214	2,239	1,174
Harnett	995	724	1,254	722
Moore	1,452	1,397	1,797	1,426
Onslow	1,035	530	1,284	472
Pender	998	1,246	1,215	1,240
Sampson	2,108	1,638	2,551	1,593
Wayne	2,330	2,233	2,796	2,606
Totals	14,238	12,674	17,041	12,895
FOURTH DISTRICT.				
Alamance	1,447	1,277	1,629	1,245
Chatham	2,159	1,888	2,481	1,671
*Durham	1,158	921	1,576	1,196
Franklin	2,034	1,998	2,130	1,987
Johnston	2,063	1,707	2,801	1,826
Nash	1,556	1,367	1,837	1,528
*Orange	1,159	986	1,670	1,001
Wake	4,280	4,648	4,772	4,278
Totals	15,856	14,792	18,896	14,782
FIFTH DISTRICT				
Caswell	1,446	1,790	1,550	1,603
Forsyth	1,765	1,796	1,101	1,877
*Granville	1,822	2,040	2,199	2,047
Guilford	2,251	2,218	2,491	2,208
Person	1,308	1,103	1,490	1,082
Rockingham	2,361	1,502	2,443	1,577
Stokes	1,181	966	1,329	1,027
Surry	1,370	959	1,371	1,433
Totals	13,504	12,404	14,974	12,854
SIXTH DISTRICT.				
Anson	1,632	995	1,896	1,084
Brunswick	702	896	921	926
Cabarrus	1,465	1,057	1,903	953
Columbus	1,577	922	1,867	923
Mecklenburg	3,289	3,206	3,727	3,040
New Han	1,355	2,349	1,751	2,879
Richmond	1,340	1,739	1,958	1,675
Robeson	2,253	1,934	2,361	1,992
Stanly	873	606	1,100	614
Union	1,481	880	1,838	620
Totals	15,971	14,584	19,323	14,706
SEVENTH DISTRICT.				
Catawba	1,867	619	2,303	650
Davidson	1,745	1,887	1,954	2,072
Davie	913	898	1,057	1,107
Iredell	2,346	1,603	2,679	1,708
Montgomery	695	898	901	926
Randolph	1,976	1,834	2,044	1,828
Rowan	1,979	1,359	2,636	1,372
Yadkin	920	1,153	952	1,213
Totals	12,441	10,251	14,536	10,876
EIGHTH DISTRICT.				
Alexander	792	375	943	351
Allegheny	514	247	595	403
Ashe	1,027	1,032	950	1,251
Burke	1,074	816	1,278	995
Caldwell	971	119	1,251	420
Cleveland	1,691	544	2,030	612
Gaston	1,097	1,127	1,385	934
Lincoln	902	763	1,162	753
Watauga	672	552	759	624
Wilkes	1,480	1,548	1,301	1,939
Totals	10,220	7,423	11,654	8,272
NINTH DISTRICT.				
Buncombe	1,925	1,566	2,665	1,941
Cherokee	748	643	505	594
Clay	356	181	368	205
*Graham	217	62	268	137
Haywood	859	440	1,184	744
Henderson	646	843	782	977
Jackson	656	215	713	345
Macon	789	267	708	493
Madison	637	1,089	1,087	1,388
Mitchell	497	963	635	1,148
McDowell	771	578	951	638
Polk	330	429	446	481
Rutherford	1,204	1,218	1,517	1,232
Swain	404	67	494	158
Transylvania	390	284	460	323
Yancey	680	418	740	662
Totals	11,509	9,263	13,523	11,466

*The vote given in these counties is the Bennett and Dockery vote of 1882.

Total vote 1880, for Jarvis, 121,827; for Buxton, 115,590; majority for Jarvis, 6,237.

Total vote 1884, for Scales 143,000; for York 122,934; majority for Scales 20,066.

Captain Ericsson, the naval architect and inventor, just 81, is described as "straight as a reed, rosy of skin, with a firm grip of hand, a quick step and an eye full of light, and his dark beard sticks obtrusively out from his cheeks and his black hair is drawn smoothly across his forehead."

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An examination will convince the public that we are prepared to meet the wants of all classes.

Respectfully,

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R. S. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

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1870. 1884.

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March 26, 1884. 60tf

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Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND'S farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND'S direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

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for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND'S extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.

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Wedding Rings,

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SPRING CLOCKS,

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THE MOST EXTENSIVE LINE OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS,

BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

WATCHMAKERS,

Jewelers & Silversmiths.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

Oct 30, 1884 91tf

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as administrator upon the estate of Duncan J. Black, dec'd, all persons having claims against said decedent are hereby notified to exhibit the same to me at or before October 30, 1885. NEILL L. RAY, Administrator of Duncan J. Black.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 30, 1884. 91-6w

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co., Agents, Fayetteville, N. C

Sept 4, 1884. 63tf

FOR RENT.

THOSE TWO STORES ON GILLESPIE ST, lately occupied by Mr. J. L. Allen. The entire building has recently been thoroughly overhauled and fitted up, and a desirable opportunity is offered to those wishing to rent. Will rent the stores either separately or together. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to

DANIEL McNATT or R. M. NIMOCKS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 18, 1884. 65tf

Sunnyside Nursery.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS and other Bulbs for Fall planting. Please send in your orders as soon as possible, to be delivered in October.

Tuberoses are blooming. We can furnish bouquets, baskets of cut flowers, &c. Send orders to JAMES M. LAMB, Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept 4, 1884. 67-1y

Dwellings to Rent.

TWO RESIDENCES on Arch Street, near Dr. Huske's. Each one has four rooms, two pantries and a kitchen.

These dwellings have been all newly fitted up and painted in the most complete manner within the last month, and are now equal to any new buildings of the same capacity. Apply to

G. ROSENTHAL.

Nov 6, 1884 92tf

150 Hhds. Molasses.

WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.

EDWARD KIDDER & SON.

Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

Saw Mill on C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

WE are now ready to fill orders for LUMBER in any quantity, cut from the best of Timber. Orders left with R. M. Nimocks, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., will have prompt attention.

DANIEL McNATT & SON.

June 12, 1884. 71tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....NOVEMBER 27, 1884.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Never have the American people had greater cause for thanksgiving to God than now. The crops have not been over-good, and business is depressed and wages low, but the people have more reason for rejoicing this November than they have had since peace was declared with Great Britain a hundred and one years ago. In truth, the result of the late elections has been to free the land once more. And, while political changes cannot make fructifying showers to descend, or restrain devastating floods, or compel the sun to shine his needed heat upon the growing crops; they may have a great deal to do, and this time they have everything to do, with securing to the farmer, the business man and the laborer the just reward of their labors, so far as human forces control, and the just result of that inheritance from the fathers of freedom and home rule which they have not enjoyed since 1861.

So, this is a good time because it means, more than of late years, that there's a good time coming, if, God willing, the great party that has come into power be true to itself.

For the sure belief that it will be, and for all the good that has befallen us these past twelve months, and that may come to us in those that are to follow, God be praised!

WAR TAXES IN TIME OF PEACE.

The Money Power has played its hand very shrewdly since the defeat of Hancock. Recognizing the inevitable result of the drift of the people towards the Democratic party, it determined that if *men* were to be changed in this Presidential election, *measures* should not be. Hence the quiet but persistent efforts of the subsidized press after the campaign of 1880, the treachery of Mr. Converse in Congress last Spring, and the packing of the platform committee of the Democratic Convention at Chicago in July. Fortunately, as we have before said, Mr. Blaine and his followers overreached themselves in making an aggressive tariff fight, and the Democratic party was forced to take advantage of the great strength before the people of its traditional tariff doctrine. But the true Democrats of the land owe it to themselves and the people to continue the agitation now with might and main so that the weight of the people's need and desires shall be felt in Congress.

Mr. J. S. Moore, of New York, is a clear-headed and well informed writer of that city whose articles in the *World* and *Times* produced a great effect in the campaign just closed. He evidently believes in continuing the agitation. In the *Times* of Saturday, he contributes an article on the burdens of the sugar tariff, in which he says: "During the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1884, we imported 2,630,000,000 pounds of raw sugar, costing about $91,080,000. The average duty is 2 cents per pound. Supposing that all this sugar has gone into consumption (the consumption account is not made up yet, only the importations,) it would follow that the people of this country were taxed $52,600,000 on sugar. Add to this an equal tax on the 250,000,000 pounds of sugar made here, which is $5,000,000, and we get a total tax of $57,600,000 war tax on an article of prime necessity pressed out of the people during a year of unparalleled industrial stagnation and distress. Mr. Morrison in vain tried to reduce this tax 20 per cent., which would have reduced the people's burden on this article of food about $11,500,000. For his endeavor to reduce taxation he had to encounter the fiercest opposition, not only by the outside bold Republican monopolists, but by the Democratic tariff sneak organs. Well, then," says Mr. Moore, "consider another point. I have shown that 2,630,000,000 pounds of sugar cost abroad $91,080,000, which is about 3.46 cents per pound. Now, a duty of 2 cents per pound on 3.46 cents is within a fraction of 58 per cent. But raw sugar has since last June gone below 3 cents a pound, and therefore the ad valorem duty is now about 70 per cent., in average, if not higher. We hear of great distress all over the country. There is hardly a workingman in the land or a wage winner who had not his wages reduced, yet the war tax on sugar remains. Don't tinker with the tariff, says the bold, but honest Republican war tariff taxer. For God's sake don't agitate the reduction of taxes on the tariff, cries the Democratic tariff sneak; wait until the new Congress meets, a year hence, then we will go about it scientifically. In the meantime, workingmen, behold the real fact, that while the Treasury is groaning under the load of $100,000,000 surplus you are asked to bear the burden of 70 per cent. war tax on an indispensable article of food."

THE FALSE RETURNS.

We have received a long telegram from Dr. Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, dated November 25th, denying the charge that the returns from the State of New York had been delayed or tampered with by his company—which we will publish next week. The responsibility must rest, therefore, with the Associated Press, whose bulletins it was that the Western Union issued. Concerning the part played in this matter by the New York *Tribune*, whose persistent claim that Blaine was elected caused such prolonged disquiet in the land, the *Times* says:

We showed a day or two after election, by an analysis of the *Tribune's* alleged table of county majorities, the overwhelming probability that the *Tribune* had in its possession virtually the same figures which were published in the *Times* and other newspapers. The evidence consisted in the roundness of the numbers added by the *Tribune* to the real pluralities for Blaine. There were five instances of this, varying from 10 to 100 in the number added—altogether too many to be accounted for on any theory of misinformation or clerical errors. Besides these additions the vote of one county was reversed so as to make the Blaine plurality 596 instead of 569, and the plurality of Cleveland was cut down some 200 in New York arbitrarily and without the pretext of any evidence. Nay, it actually gave tables showing a plurality for Cleveland which it so footed up as to show a plurality for Blaine.

However large an allowance one may be willing to make for the *Tribune* on the score of incapacity, that allowance cannot be made to cover such things as these. The *Tribune* set itself to work to deceive its readers about the result of the election, and did deceive such of them as had no other source of information.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S GUARD OF HONOR.

Major Campbell, commanding the Ancient and Honorable, the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry of this city, has received a communication from Maj. McLean, who commands the Celebrated Old Guard of New York, proposing the re-organization of the Centennial Legion; which attended the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, for the purpose of acting as a guard of Honor to Governor Cleveland at his inauguration. The Independent Company, it is understood, will assent to the proposition. The following is Maj. McLean's letter:

HEADQUAR'S "CENTENNIAL LEGION,"
Room No. 145 Broadway, N. Y. Nov. 22.

Dear Sir:

It is proposed to reorganize the "Centennial Legion" for the purpose of acting as a "Guard of Honor" to Gov. Cleveland on the occasion of his inauguration as President March 4th, 1885. The Legion to consist of One Company of One hundred men or thereabouts from each of the "Original Thirteen States," to be commanded by a Colonel, Lieut. Col. and Major—these officers to be selected by the "Legion"—one from the Middle, one from the Southern and one from the Eastern States.

The "Legion" to be sub-divided into Four Battalions, each to consist of one Company from the Eastern, Middle and Southern States; each sub-division to be headed by a band of its own selection, no other music to be permitted in the line.

It being understood that the "Legion" is to rendezvous at Washington, D. C. on the day of the Inauguration, each company will secure and provide for its own transportation and quarters in Washington.

As Governor Cleveland will be our "Centennial President," it is meet and proper that the "Guard of Honor" should represent the "Old Thirteen" which composed the Union at the inauguration of the country's illustrious First President.

Trusting this patriotic movement will meet with the approbation of you and your command; and requesting a speedy acknowledgment; I have the honor to remain

Very Truly Yours,
MAJ. GEO. W. McLEAN,
Com'dg Old Guard.

THE FINAL RESULT IN NEW YORK.

The Board of State Canvassers of New York met at Albany on Wednesday of last week and adjourned to Thursday and again to Friday, owing to the absence of the returns from some of the counties and defects in those of others. On the last-named day the board met at noon, with all the members present. Secretary Wood announced the footings of the tables, as follows: Highest Democratic elector, Mr. Pries, 563,154; highest Republican elector, Mr. Carson, 562,005; plurality, 1,149; lowest Democratic elector, Mr. Ottendorfer, 563,048; lowest Republican elector, Mr. Harris, 561,971; plurality, 1,077 highest Prohibition elector, Mr. Miller, 25,006; lowest, Mr. Ellsworth, 24,948; highest Butler elector, Mr. O'Donnell, 17,004; lowest, Mr. Campbell, 16,751. After this announcement the members of the board signed the tables and certificates.

Mr. Hendricks Speaks.

At the celebration in Brooklyn last Thursday night, the Vice President elect spoke to a great audience in the Rink. He was introduced by Judge Van Wyck, and said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: On this occasion of much congratulation, you will permit me, will you not, to speak briefly of Indiana (Cheers.) Indiana sends greeting to the Democracy of New York, and very specially to the Democracy of Brooklyn and Kings county (cheers), and begs to assure them of her sympathy in the great cause in which they have fought together. Indiana and New York to-day join hands, and it is to be regretted that it has to be over two great States [Pennsylvania and Ohio]. It is no slight matter to you men of New York, you people of the seashore, that so great a State as Indiana, so populous, situated midway among the States, is firmly fixed in favor of the great principle of free government and its perpetuation. What shall I say of the general result, after speaking of Indiana? Let me first finish about Indiana. She has elected Democratic electors of president and vice-president of the United States. She has chosen a Democratic governor, 9 congressmen out of 13, a large majority in each branch of the legislature—unusually large—seeming the return to the United States Senate of our faithful Daniel W. Voorhees. She has elected the entire State ticket, and attached to the Democratic cause many counties of the State, so that the great State of Indiana to-day, and for the future, is Democratic. I do not join you to-night for any purpose of rejoicing over the fall of our opponents.

WHY WE REJOICE.

It is enough to know that they have fallen. [Laughter and cheers.] I join you to rejoice, not that their flag has been trailed in the dust, but that ours in triumph waves over the land—not that they suffer the pangs of disappointment and defeat, but that we, the representatives of Democratic politics, are successful. This is no ordinary triumph. It is especially great. We have overcome not only the voters that opposed us in politics, but we have overcome the influence and power of the largest official organization almost ever known in the world. A hundred and twenty regiments of office holders have been in the field of this political contest, and they, too, have not been sufficient to carry the day in favor of their party. I rejoice with you, my countrymen of Brooklyn, because a party has come into power at last in favor of the people's government. I rejoice with you that there has been found a party attached and held together alone by their love of liberty for twenty years. (Cheers) One-quarter of a century the Democratic party has suffered only defeat, and after that long period of constant defeat it has achieved the greatest battle of its existence, (cheers). Such a party cannot be other than useful to the country; so devoted to what she believes to be right and true, she cannot fail to be of service to this great country in the future, and my countrymen to you, men of Brooklyn, it is a consideration of great importance that the responsibility rests largely upon you, as well as upon us out in the west, that the party shall bear itself well in its period of triumph and success, whether it shall be as grand in the day of success as it has been patient and wise and faithful in the hours of defeat. (Great cheering.)

It is to me a source of the greatest pleasure to meet you, my fellow citizens of Brooklyn, who like Connecticut and Massachusetts, have followed the teachings of Thomas Jefferson and the great Democratic party.

A WORD ABOUT THE COLORED PEOPLE.

But I am also sorry that after the result an attempt has been made to infuse into the minds of our colored voters that the success of the Democratic party means the destruction of the rights and privileges of our colored voters. This is a great wrong, my fellow citizens. As a free and independent voter he entered the Democratic ranks; and as a free and independent voter he will remain under its broad banner and principles. We have been for the last quarter of a century, suffering with great patience the rebuffs of the party in power with the statement that we were not fit to be trusted, but on the 4th day of this month millions of our fellow countrymen declared that we are to be trusted. The name that they, who were our opponents, delighted to call us is "an old Bourbon party"—aye, I accept the name! It was a French name given to that race who fought for the right. I thank the independent Republican party, and those of the ministry and the bar, of the great professions who have stood by our side in the hours of trial. I knew year after year, that the old truth which has been written, "that the truth is mighty and will prevail." Yes, the truth has prevailed. I will again repeat it—it has prevailed.

THE QUESTION OF REFORM.

The people of the United States have taken up the great question of reform in all and every department. It does not mean that the change that has taken place means the destruction of our institutions, or a change in the administration of government. Yes, there will be a change but no destruction. When the Democratic party took hold of Cleveland and Hendricks it was likened to the cry of the traveler in the sledge, who was followed by wolves; but Cleveland and Hendricks came out of the battle better than the traveler. I am ashamed to say that the campaign just closed was certainly the most remarkable I ever took part in for calumny and falsehood, but I knew when I heard all this going round that it would not avail, and I did not go out of my way to say one word, but just let matters take their course in Indiana, and so it came out all right. I do not wish to speak in terms of disparagement of those who must feel the pangs of defeat, but I will ask the Republican party who gave them authority to sit in judgment on the party of the people, and say that it was not safe to trust the government in our hands? This, my fellow citizens, has been answered by the voice of the people of the Empire State, as well as the other States, in unmistakable terms. Let us be as patriotic now in the hour of triumph as we have been in the long years of trial. We, they tell us, will be responsible for the future of this great country. Yes; and we accept the great responsibility that will bring peace and good government to the people of the United States. [Cheers] It was God that gave us the power to set this great lesson—the lesson that we must abide by—the lesson that I hope the Republican party will not soon forget. That great work commenced and carried out by the people of the United States on the 4th of November, when the Democratic party was once more placed in power, means nothing more or less than the government of the people by the people and for the people.

THE CHANGE THAT IS COMING.

Oh, you will see a very great change after the 4th of next March, when President Grover Cleveland takes his seat at Washington. It has been decided by the people that there shall be reform in the government, executive reform, so that all the laws shall receive their just and proper constructions—construction that shall bring blessings upon the common people—upon labor as well as upon capital—construction that will be in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the legislators that there shall be administrative reform, so that there shall be no longer any inability to carry the mails across the country without loss to the public treasury, (cheers,) so that there shall be money in all departments of the government.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Do you ask me if I am in favor of civil service reform? Of course I am in favor of civil service reform. I am not in favor of the continuation of many things that we have seen in some years that are past. The people are tired of it, and they want a change. Do you desire to know from me what civil service I have confidence in? I am very free to say to you people to-night that I am not particularly confident of success after the schoolmaster's examination, but I will tell you what I have confidence in—as it was in the days of Andrew Jackson. Let a true man come to be President of the United States, and let true men be called around him to aid him in the public service, and let these men resolve that the only qualification for office under them shall be honesty and fitness for service, and you have civil service reform. (Cheers.)

REVENUE REFORM DEMANDED.

This great contest has established it that in this country there must be revenue reform. In his message of December, 1882, President Arthur informed Congress and the country that the revenues of the country exceeded by a hundred millions of dollars the wants of the administration economically administered. A slight reform was made the next March thereafter, but after that the secretary of the treasury—your defunct Judge Folger—honored be his name, he is dead now—but in his last report to Congress, when he lived, he declared that the present revenues exceeded the wants of the government by $85,000,000 a year, and that is the last record on the subject. Eighty-five million dollars in excess of the needs of an economically administered government! Now, my countrymen, to you men of Brooklyn, to you merchants, to you skilled mechanics, I ask you what is the standard by which the government shall be regulated in the taxation of the people? President Arthur expressed it when he said the only standard should be the needs of the government economically administered. But Secretary Folger, in his last report to Congress, said the question now presses upon us, "What legislation will relieve the people of the burdens of unnecessary taxation?" Aye, it is a burden, and it presses hard when it is eighty five millions a year. How much would that eighty-five millions do for the country if taxation were reduced wisely and judiciously, so as to leave in the pockets of the people and in the channels of trade $85,000,000 every year? How much would it contribute to the enterprise, industry and prosperity of the country? How much would it bless labor and stimulate capital?

THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION.

The question is, what is the position of the Democratic party upon the subject of taxation? I know of no standard of taxation except that the taxes shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered. If you know of any better standard of taxation what is it? At the convention in Chicago, the will of the Democracy of this great nation was expressed in a few sentiments. A resolution of taxation was adopted. Of course that resolution related mainly to the tariff law, and now, if you please, give me your attention. I will state what the Democratic party at the convention declared. It is expressed in four propositions:

1. Taxation shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered. That is borrowed from Mr. Arthur.

2. Taxation shall be for public purpose only and not for private gain and speculation. (Cheers)

3. In the adjustment of taxes care shall be taken not to hurt labor nor to harm capital.

4. Taxation shall be heaviest upon articles of luxury. (Cheers)

These four propositions, my countrymen, express the views of the Democratic party on the subject of taxation, and when that great convention at Chicago adopted that platform it wrote it in letters of silver brightness upon its banner, and that banner it handed to Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, and they said "this is the banner, and carry it out before the people and stand or fall by the banner." (Cheers). That banner has been carried before the indomitable Democracy of Indiana in triumph. It waves to-day in triumph. It asserts to the American people everywhere that taxation shall only be for public purposes and only to the extent of the needs of the government. It shall be organized so as not to hurt labor nor harm capital.

Mr. Blaine's Farewell Address.

[New York Times.]

Had it been Mr. Blaine's purpose to destroy the lingering traces of the illusion at one time quite general in the Republican Party, that he was a statesman, he could not have gone about it in a surer way than in his Augusta speech of Tuesday evening. Had he also wished, with his reputation as a statesman, to bury it much better earned fame as a politician he could not have done so more effectively. Whether we consider his amazing address as the review by a public man with a quarter of a century's experience of the most momentous political contests with which he has had to do, or as the programme of political leader for the ultimate reversal of the result of that contest it is a wonder of audacious folly and shallow falsehood. Those who have opposed Mr. Blaine's election hardly expected that from his own lips, almost before the verdict of the people had reached the remoter regions of the Union, he would give them a complete and startling justification of their course. Nor could they have imagined that a candidate, whom a change of a few hundred votes would have elected, would have made haste to utterly break down the confidence of the intelligent men among his followers in his honesty, his common sense, and his political sagacity, so that the most zealous of them would never again dare to bring his name before a party convention.

It was to have been expected, one might have been pardoned, that Mr. Blaine would seek to explain away the cause of his defeat, and would shrink from acknowledging that it was his own proved vices of mind and morals. Nor is it surprising that he should have vented his vulgar spite on the cities of New York and Brooklyn, in which honest Republicans balked the plans he had laid to win by the votes of the more ignorant Democrats. But it is incomprehensible that he should have presented a statement of the influence of the Southern States in the late election, and of the consequences of their share in the result, which is not only unfounded in fact, but which is so stale that it has long since become a stench in the nostrils of thinking people. It was just four months before his Augusta oration that he gave to the country his letter of acceptance, laden with phrases of honeyed sweetness for his beloved brethren and possible supporters of the South. Then he declared that "prejudices had yielded and were yielding, while a generous cordiality warmed the Southern and the Northern heart alike." Then he asked: "Can any one doubt that between the sections confidence and esteem are to-day more marked than at any period in the sixty years preceding the election of President Lincoln?" Then he assured his countrymen that "Southern Commonwealths were learning to vindicate civil rights and adapting themselves to the condition of political tranquility and industrial progress," and he blandly expressed his belief that "if there were occasional and violent outbreaks in the South against this peaceful progress, the public opinion of the country regarded them as exceptional, and hopefully trusted that each would prove the last."

All this honey on the tongue of the aspiring candidate is turned to gall and wormwood by defeat. Now he speaks of the union of the Southern States with New York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana—of the voters in a Southern population of 13,000,000 with the voters in a Northern population of nearly 9,000,000—as "a great national misfortune," as "introducing into the Republic the rule of a minority." He accuses the South of having "crushed out the political power of more than six million American citizens" and of having "transferred it by violence to others." And he declares of this result that "patriotism, self-respect, pride, protection for person and safety for country all cry out against it. The very thought of it," he exclaims with simulated indignation, "stirs the blood of men who inherit equality from the Pilgrims who first stood on Plymouth Rock and from liberty-loving patriots who came to the Delaware with William Penn." Nor does he content himself with this incendiary but rather frothy denunciation. He seeks to "illustrate" his meaning by statistics. He declares that in "the eleven States that comprised the rebel Confederacy" the colored population, almost to a man, desire to support the Republican Party, but by a system of cruel intimidation, and by violence and murder whenever violence and murder are thought necessary, they are absolutely deprived of all political power." He then cites the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina in comparison with Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and California, each group with 48 Electoral votes, and the former with one-half the white population of the latter; and says: "The white men in those Southern States, by usurping and absorbing the rights of the colored men, are exerting just double the political power of the white men in the Northern States."

Now, it is perfectly well-known to Mr Blaine that in the eleven ex Confederate States, casting 94 Electoral votes, there are only three—Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina—in which the negroes are in a majority, so that if his assumption were correct that the negroes are all Republicans, they could not, had they all voted for him, given him more than 26 Electoral votes; or 10 less than New York throws against him; and 4 less than are given against him by Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey. He knows also that the majority of negroes in Louisiana was in 1880 but 29,000 in over 900,000, or but 3 per cent.; that the negro vote was divided, and there is not a particle of evidence that there was any intimidation, and that if he had obtained the votes of Mississippi and South Carolina he would still have lost the Presidency by the votes of disgusted and indignant white Republicans in the State of New York.

It is in the face of facts like these that Mr. Blaine puts forth his appeal to what in July he called "the spirit of barbaric vengeance." Such obvious incapacity to understand the most conspicuous and most significant facts in the political situation of his country is a conclusive measure of the depth of his ignorance as to public affairs. It is even more destructive of any confidence in him as a political leader, for it shows him bent above the ashes of dead issues, vainly trying to fan into life the extinct fires of sectional passion. The party or even the faction that should now undertake to follow the lead of such a man could follow him only to certain, crushing, and humiliating defeat. The Republicans who have saved their party from the disgrace of placing him in the Presidency can now not only rest satisfied with this proof of the wisdom of their action, but may be thankful that he has of his own accord taken himself into the grave which, sooner or later in American politics, opens for men like him.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The North Carolina State Guard.

MR EDITOR:—Much has been written and said about the new uniform adopted by the State for the North Carolina State Guard, and I have avoided saying anything until I knew whether the entire military had decided to adopt it, and if they did, then comment was unnecessary. At the encampment in Raleigh, on the First of October, only about one-half of the companies wore the blue, and one-half the gray. I was told there that the companies that were wearing the gray said that, rather than adopt the blue, they would leave the State Guard, and would disband.

Now let us look at the matter a little. The State Guard is a *volunteer* organization. The State of North Carolina has never furnished *one dollar* to aid the troops to purchase any portion of their uniform. The law under which the State Guard is organized distinctly says that the companies may select their own uniform, subject to the approval of the Governor. Now, the State Guard did, without a single exception, adopt the gray uniform—and it was approved by the Governor, and a large number of these very *costly uniforms*. Upon reflection, there were two companies, the "Iredell Blues" and the "Hornet's Nest Riflemen," who did not adopt the gray, but took their old company uniform.

What I desire to say is simply this: The North Carolina State Guard is a volunteer organization, and I very much doubt the propriety, to say the least of it, for the Governor to change this uniform without at least through his Adjutant General consulting the wish and the pleasure of the commands as to the change. The gray is beyond all doubt the most serviceable, and by far hands more; and I do not think the men should be forced to make a change if they do not desire to do so, and some of the oldest and best companies in the State are opposed to the change. I would like to hear your views about it, and let other papers give an opinion as to its being a compulsory matter on the part of the Governor. I cannot believe he will do so.

ONE OF THE STATE GUARD.

Cleveland on the Alarm of the Negroes.

An Albany dispatch of last Thursday says:

Governor Cleveland was asked to-day if he was aware of a delusion existing among the colored people of the South that a change in the administration would unfavorably affect their condition, to which he replied:—

"Yes; I have been astonished at the statement that there was an apprehension existing among the colored people that in some way their rights now secured to them under the laws and constitution of the United States were in danger from the election of a democratic President. I am even told that some of them are led to suppose that the result of the recent election means that they may again be made slaves. All this has appeared to me to be so absurd, and I have been so sure that the slightest intelligent reflection would dislodge such foolish fears, that I can hardly deem any notice of them necessary. But there is not the slightest objection to calling the attention of all who are in the least uneasy or uncertain upon the subject to the fact that the title of the colored people to freedom and all the rights of citizenship cannot be disturbed except by a change in the constitution, which if would be absolutely impossible to make.

SENTIMENT OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

"Besides, the present condition or status of these people has been so fully accepted by the entire country that no one should have the slightest idea that any attempt will be made to change it. If there was any possibility of accomplishing such a thing, so far as the new administration is related to this subject, the whole country can be sure that the lawful power and jurisdiction of the Executive will be so exercised that the rights of all citizens, white or black, under the constitution and the law, will be preserved and protected, and all the advantages to which they are entitled by reason of their citizenship will be secured to them. There need be no fear that either the democratic party or its newly elected administration proposes to oppress or enslave any part of our population, nor to destroy the business interests of the country. We hope, on the other hand, to do something to benefit the people. It seems to me that our efforts in that direction would be aided if mischievous croakings and dark imaginings should give place to an earnest endeavor to inspire confidence and to make universal a cheerful hope for the future."

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The secretary of State has, under his hand and the seal of his office, in the manner prescribed by law, certified to me that the following named persons received the highest number of votes for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States at the election held therefor in this State on November 4th, 1884; to-wit:

John N. Staples, of the fifth Congressional district; William H. Kitchin, of the second Congressional district; Wilson H. Lucas, of the first Congressional district; Donnell Gilliam, of the second Congressional district; Charles W. McClammy, of the third Congressional district; Benjamin H. Bunn, of the fourth Congressional district; Robert B Glenn of the fifth Congressional district; Alfred Rowland, of the sixth Congressional district; Richard C. Puryear, of the seventh Congressional district; Reuben McBrayer, of the eighth Congressional district; Michael H. Justice, of the ninth Congressional district.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas J. Jarvis, Governor of North Carolina, do, as directed by law, issue this my proclamation declaring that the said John N. Staples, William H Kitchin, Wilson H. Lucas, Donnell Gilliam, Charles W. McClammy, Benjamin H. Bunn, Robert B. Glenn, Alfred Rowland, Richard C. Puryear, Reuben McBrayer and Michael H. Justice, have been duly elected as electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, and I do hereby warn each of them to attend at the capitol, in the city of Raleigh, at noon on the Thursday preceding the first Wednesday of December, 1884 to discharge the duties imposed upon them by law.

THOMAS J. JARVIS.

Done at our City of Raleigh, &c.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM C. BLACKMER,
Private Secretary.

A Regular Monthly Meeting

OF the Union Home and Hospital will be held Thursday afternoon, December 4th, 1884, at 3½ o'clock.

SECRETARY.

AT COST!

AT COST!!

The subscriber has positively determined to discontinue the

CLOTHING BUSINESS,

and offers his entire stock of

MEN'S, BOY'S, YOUTH'S and CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING

AT COST, AND NO MISTAKE!

Parents and Guardians are respectfully invited to call, examine and make their purchases.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

GEO. BRANDT,

Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,

Fayetteville, N. C.

AT MRS. BANKS'S Bakery and Confectionery.

FRUITS—FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

CANNED GOODS, SAUCES, &c.

CANDIES made fresh every week.

LUNCH ROOM during Fair week—Oysters and Coffee.

Fine display of CHRISTMAS TOYS open for the accommodation of visitors to the Fair.

Valuable Land for Sale.

UNDER the power and authority given in certain mortgages recorded in Books S, No. 3, page 354; Y, No. 3, page 381; R, No. 3, 505; Register's Office of Cumberland County, I will offer for sale on Tuesday, December 23d, 1884, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., the following lands lying in said County, on Yadkin road, about six miles west of Fayetteville, known as the Carver place. The tract contains 400 acres, of which about 75 acres is cleared. There is a valuable mill site and water power on the premises. The wooded land is well timbered with round leaf black jack. Terms cash.

For further information call on W. H. Carver on the premises, or

C. W. BROADFOOT,
Att'y for Mortgagees.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 17, 1884. 94ts

Land for Sale.

236 ACRES OF FINE FARMING LAND, situated 7 miles from Fayetteville, on the Centre plank road. Seventy-five acres under cultivation. New dwelling house; three wells of water; location healthy; watered by a 10 horse power stream; a No. 1 swamp partly cleared. Terms reasonable. Apply to

C. H. GRAHAM, on the premises.

Nov 20, 1884 94-2t,pd

THE 5 LB. BOX
OF
Fine Candy.

On Thursday of the Fair we had distributed our cards, numbered. We stated that the lady who held the card corresponding in number with the

BOX OF CANDY,

would receive the same, by sending us the card, and that the successful number would be announced by hand bill on Friday.

On Friday we announced that Cleveland's vote in the Electoral College,

219,

was the number, and requested the lady holding that number to send it to us and receive the

CANDY.

This far we have heard nothing from the above number, and supposing it is lost, we now offer

ANOTHER CHANCE

To the Ladies of Fayetteville and neighborhood.

ON MONDAY

we will begin, and for one week, we will give a numbered card to the ladies, with every purchase made of us. The lady who has the selected number will receive a fresh 5 lbs. box of candy, by sending the card to us. The number that draws the candy will be announced in due time in the OBSERVER.

You can buy during the week,

Dried Apples, Peaches, Damsons and Cherries, French Prunes, Irish Potatoes and Codfish, Cabbage &c.; Atmore's Mince Meat, Chickens and Thanksgiving Turkeys; the best Cheese and Butter; also everything in the Canned Goods line.

In fact a full stock of FANCY GROCERIES will be found to select from.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Nov 20, 1884 94tf

TIME TABLE No. 9.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co

To take effect at 5 10, A. M., on Monday, October 20th, 1884.

☞Standard Time—Clock in General Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		A M	A.M.
Fayetteville	0.0	10 30	
Manchester	13.75	11 20	11 10
Spout Spring	20.1	11 50	11 45
		P. M	P. M.
*Rock Branch	27.5	12 20	12 20
Swann's	29.0	12 30	12 26
Jonesboro	34.1	1 13	1 09
Sanford.....(Dinner)	37.1	2 45	1 23
Egypt	43.5	3 15	3 10
Gulf	46.5	3 35	3 30
Richmond	53.7	4 10	4 05
Ore Hill	58.0	4 35	4 28
Siler	62.6	4 58	4 53
Staley	70.0	5 33	5 28
Liberty	74.4	6 00	5 51
Julian	81.5	6 41	6 35
Pleasant Garden	89.6	7 18	7 13
Greensboro	97.6		7 50

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		A.M.	A.M.
Greensboro	0.0	9 40	
Pleasant Garden	8.0	10 17	10 12
Julian	16.10	10 54	10 49
Liberty	23.2	11 35	11 28
Staley	27.6	11 58	11 53
		P. M.	P. M.
Siler	35.0	12 33	12 29
Ore Hill	39.6	12 58	12 51
Richmond	43.9	1 20	1 15
Gulf	51.1	2 00	1 54
Egypt	54.1	2 15	2 12
Sanford.....(Dinner.)	60.5	3 10	2 40
Jonesboro	63.5	3 35	3 28
Swann's	68.6	4 03	4 00
*Rock Branch	70.1	4 09	4 09
Spout Spring	77.5	4 54	4 49
Manchester	83.85	5 30	5 20
Fayetteville...(Supper.)	97.6		6 10

Southern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	7 15	
Rockfish	7 2	7 51	7 43
McNatt's	14.0	8 23	8 18
Lumber Bridge	16.5	8 48	8 38
Shandon	21.1	9 15	9 06
Red Springs	24.6	9 40	9 30
Wakulla	28.6	10 08	10 00
Floral College	33.2	10 40	10 30
		A. M.	
Shoe Heel	36.0	12 30	10 52
Stuart	40.1	12 55	12 50
John's	42.1	1 15	1 05
Hasty	44.4	1 35	1 25
McColl	48.5	2 10	1 52
Tatum	51 25		2 22
Bennettsville	57.25		

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Bennettsville	0.0		
Tatum	6.0	3 00	3 12
McColl	9.75	3 25	3 42
Hasty	12.85	3 52	4 02
John's	15.15	4 12	4 22
Stuart	17.15	4 32	4 42
Shoe Heel	21.25	5 10	4 58
Floral College	24.5	5 39	5 22
Wakulla	28.66	5 55	5 58
Red Springs	32.65	6 25	6 15
Shandon	36.15	6 51	6 41
Lumber Bridge	40.75	7 19	7 09
McNatt's	43.35	7 40	7 35
Rockfish	50.05	8 15	8 07
Fayetteville..(Breakfast)	57.25		8 40

*Flag Stations.

Regular train will not run below Shoe Heel before October 25th.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 27, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Per year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper stopped at expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square one week for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A PHENOMENAL JOURNAL.
H. W. LILLY—For Sale Cheap.
SECRETARY—Monthly Meeting.
MUNN & Co—Scientific American.
NED HALE—Rubber Printing Stamps.

ABOUT TOWN.

This being Thanksgiving Day, the OBSERVER is issued at night instead of in the morning.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Dr. H. G. Hill, by request, will preach in the Baptist Church next Sunday evening, 30th inst., at 7 o'clock, in the absence of the pastor.

A RAILROAD CENTRE.—Railroad rumors are rife. From all we can learn, Fayetteville will shortly be a great railroad centre, several new routes, taking in our city, being projected.

A NUISANCE.—The attention of the authorities is drawn to a crowd of roughs and loafers who are in the habit of congregating at the point of land just below the cemetery, for the purpose of gambling and drinking. It is a nuisance, and should be abated.

REV. DR. WILEY.—The Rev. Dr. Wiley, of Winston, representing the American Bible Society, has been in the city several days in the interest of that society. His sermon delivered at the Presbyterian Church last Sabbath, was an able and impressive one.

ILLNESS OF MR. LEIGHTON HUSKE.—We regret to learn of the severe illness of Mr. Leighton Huske, son of Rev. Dr. Huske, at Hillsboro School. Some of his family have gone to nurse him. We hope he will soon be convalescent. We have since learned that he has reached home, much better.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The interior of the court house has been improved by the addition of a new rail to the stairway.

Mr. J. Samuel Maultsby's dwelling on Rowan street is now nearly completed.

Several new buildings have been and are being put up in what is known as "Red Bone."

CUMBERLAND COURT.—The capital cases set for trial at this court will be begun to-morrow. The first one is State against Howard for alleged killing of a man named Blackman, both white. The evidence in this case is purely circumstantial, although it is said to be strong, and both sides having able counsel, the trial will attract much attention.

SECOND CROP APPLES.—Mr. H. L. Hall, of Black River township, has presented to us a ruddy astrachan apple, of medium size, of the second crop. Upon the tree, immediately after the first crop was taken off, the blooms appeared in profusion, and the tree bore quite a fair crop of apples, fine specimens, and well worthy of mention. It bloomed, also, immediately before frost for the third crop, but the blooms were blasted by the cold.

PERSONAL.—Messrs. R. S. MacRae and Ben Anderson were in the city last week.

Messrs. Frank Taylor, of Lynchburg, Va., and Douglass Brown, of New York city, were in town lately.

Our good friend, Col. L. C. Jones, Superintendent of the Carolina Central Railroad, was in town on Tuesday. Absence does not cause the affection of his friends to wane, nor the number of them to diminish. How could it! His heart is as true as steel, and his word is as good as the bond of Vanderbilt. We verily believe he is the most popular man in all the Cape Fear country.

THE MAILS.—We doubt if there is a county in the State worse served with mails than this, and the mails we have seem to be of an indifferent kind. An esteemed subscriber at Elizabeth, whose subscription is paid ahead, requested us this week to discontinue his paper, as he could not get it. Nevertheless, it has been regularly mailed from the OBSERVER office. It is thus that the Republican party, the boasted agent of civilization, aids the people's enlightenment. Well, well, we'll soon have opportunity to try a party of fewer professions.

AN ANCIENT TOAD.—A gentleman of this county recently pulled down the chimney of his dwelling that had been built by his father, some fifty years before. On taking up some of the foundations of rocks, one was removed, having in its centre a hole some six inches square, going about half through it. In this hole, above which solid stone and mason work had been built, entirely enclosing it, was found a large toad, which apparently had suffered little if any inconvenience from its long confinement. It is supposed that this toad must have hopped into the opening at night, and been closed in by the masons next morning unperceived.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—To-day is a day of rest, thanksgiving and good cheer, and as we gather at our respective places of worship to thank God for all his blessings, let us remember the little children whose parents are dead, and who, but for the shelter of the Orphan Asylum, would not only lack the good things of this world, but perhaps the actual necessaries of life. Let us remember, too, that no man knoweth what may befall him or his in life, and while an opportunity is afforded us at such a time all of the churches to bestow our thank-offering to help the orphans, let us do so cheerfully and liberally, resting assured that we will help those who need help, and can eat our thanksgiving dinners, surrounded by our little ones, with the comfortable assurance that those children whose parents have been taken from them have been assisted by our willing hands.

JONES--GREEN.

A Notable Event in Society.

THE MARRIAGE AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Brilliant Reception and Entertainment at Tokay.

Society in many of the fashionable centres of the Union, from the Lakes to the Gulf, has been undergoing an agreeable flutter of excitement for some weeks past in anticipation of the marriage, announced to take place in this city this evening, of Mr. Pembroke Jones, of Wilmington, to Miss Sarah Wharton, the eldest daughter of the Honorable Wharton J. Green, the able and distinguished Representative of the Cape Fear District in the Federal Congress. Many circumstances combined to attract attention to the happy event and to dignify the occasion. The bridegroom is an unusually handsome young man of fine attainments and uncommon manners and address: the bride, a reigning belle, for several seasons past, at Saratoga, at the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia, at the Federal Capital, and throughout the borders of this great State. To these attractive personal endowments on the pair, an inheritance of most of the things that the world sets store by is added. Mr. Jones is the son of Capt Pembroke Jones, up to the late war a distinguished officer of the United States Navy, afterwards of the Confederate service; while on the side of his mother, Miss London, of Wilmington, he is connected with most of the distinguished families of the lower Cape Fear. The bride's father, as is well known, is the son of the late Gen. Thos. J. Green, of Mexico-Texan fame, and is himself a gentleman of large wealth, unusual culture and brilliant attainments, who will soon complete his first term in Congress, where he made a record seldom attained by a new member, and so endeared himself to his constituents that in the election just past he secured a majority of nearly 5,000—a triumph unprecedented in this District. His country seat

TOKAY,

three miles north of town, is one of the most charming of all American homes, overlooking for miles the rich valley of the Cape Fear, and surrounded by tens of thousands of vines, on the hill-sides and slopes, that bear the grapes that make the wines that stock the cellars of the famous vineyard that gives its name to the estate. The house itself, done in olive and red, and flanked by the prettiest of trellised verandahs, stands on a prominent knoll on the undulating land. A broad avenue approaches it from the west and runs past the north front, by the wine houses, and over the hills to the river bluff. Mid-way the avenue, a semi-circular carriage-drive enclosing a lawn and statues, brings the visitor to the doorway. Within is a home, with few equals in the South, richly adorned with paintings, handsome furniture and draperies, articles of *virtu* and *bric-a-brac*; supplemented by an uncommon library; and reinforced ever with the best embellishment of a dwelling-place, the unstinted hospitality of an accomplished and warm-hearted household. Here, as all the world knows, eighteen months ago, Judge David Davis was married to Col. Green's charming cousin, Miss Burr, who has returned now to grace the occasion with her presence.

THE BRIDEGROOM AND HIS PARTY

arrived in Fayetteville yesterday morning from Wilmington by the 3 A. M. train—two cars being chartered for their use, a Pullman Sleeper and a Pullman Dining Room car. Mr. Jones's party consisted of Mrs. Tom Walker of Wilmington; Mrs. and Miss Ryan, of Charleston, S. C.; Miss Ella Holt, of Haw River, N. C.; and Messrs. C. B. Wright, Thomas McKoy, Herbert Smith, Fred Kidder, Louis Davis and Wright Meares, and Rev. Robert Strange, of Wilmington; Mr. Lafayette Eaton, of Henderson, N. C.; Mr Andrew Simonds, of Charleston, S. C.; and Messrs. John Daniels, F. W. Clark, and P. L. Bridgers, of Wilmington.

MANY OTHER VISITORS

arrived by the 3 40 P. M. train from the north—among them, Mrs. Fries, Salem, N. C.; Misses Haywood, Tucker and Wilson, of Raleigh; Capt. Pembroke Jones, father of the groom, of Hampton, Va.; and Mr. Winder, of Raleigh; and by the 6 P. M. train this evening, among others, Mr. B. G. Empie, of Wilmington, and Mr. Benechan Cameron, of Hillsborough.

A GERMAN LAST NIGHT,

whereat several hundred ladies and gentlemen were present, was given at Williams Hall in honor of the wedding party—a brilliant affair participated in principally by the bridesmaids and groomsmen. Prominent in the dance was Miss Green's dear friend, the charming Mrs. Thompson, (*nee* Mims), of Atlanta, Georgia.

THE CEREMONY AT ST. JOHN'S

took place shortly after 8 P. M. The quaint old church, which has been the scene of many a fashionable wedding in the days *ante bellum*, never saw so brilliant a picture as its walls smiled upon to-night. Elaborate decorations had been made, which, in brief, consisted of a marriage bell, composed of camnelias, carnations and tube roses, and suspended from an arch covered in smilax; a floral horse shoe; a handsome monogram, a number of wax candles on the altar, and a quantity of natural flowers; and numerous arches covered in smilax, ivy, &c. The chancel and altar were covered with white draperies and festooned with flowers.

The ceremony was after the English fashion. As the first notes of the wedding march came from the organ, the groom, accompanied by his best man, Mr. C. B. Wright, entered from the door of the vestry room and took their positions in front of the chancel under the wedding bell, where they were met by the bride leaning upon the arm of her father, who, preceded by the ushers and bridesmaids and groomsmen, had meanwhile entered from the vestibule, in the following order:

Ushers: Mr. E. L. Pemberton, Mr. W. L. Leak, Mr. Robt. S. Huske, Dr. H. W. Lilly.

Miss Mary Scott, of Richmond, Va., with Mr. T. H. McKoy, of Wilmington; Miss Ella Holt, of Haw River, with Mr. G. H. Smith, of Wilmington; Miss Alice Marrow, of Petersburg, Va., with Mr. E. J. Willis, of Richmond, Va.; Miss Emma Murchison, of Fayetteville, with Mr. Andrew Simonds, of Charleston, S. C.; Miss Florence Tucker, of Raleigh, with Mr. L. P. Davis, of Wilmington; Miss Kate Williams, of Fayetteville, with Mr. LaFayette Eaton, of Henderson; Miss Janet Wilson, of Raleigh, with Mr. F. W. Meares, of Wilmington; Miss Carrie Ryan, of Charleston, S. C., with Mr. Fred Kidder, of Wilmington.

Such was the fair array of young manhood and maidenhood which moved in stately procession up the aisles of the church. Following were father and daughter—proud enough the one, the lady fairer than ever and worthy of a king.

The bridal robe was of white satin trimmed with flounces of old rose point and Duchesse lace. The veil was looped back with superb diamonds of great brilliancy.

The impressive ceremony of the Episcopal ritual was performed by the venerable pastor of St. John's, Rev. Dr. Huske, assisted by Rev. Robert Strange, of Wilmington, and Rev. John Huske, of Durham. After the ceremony, the father of the bride and the father of the groom passed out of church by the south aisle in rear of bride and groom.

As the bridal party moved up the aisle to the altar, the wedding march from Lohengrin was played: passing out, Gounod's Marche Romaine.

The trousseau is most elaborate and costly—comprising a great number of entire suits made to match to the minutest details.

THE WEDDING GIFTS.

A partial list only of the many presents can be given, as a quantity of packages have not yet been opened. Following is a list of some of them:

Three pieces consisting of solid silver fruit bowl, milk pitcher and butter dish. W. J. Green. 1 silver bowl, Mr. and Mrs. David Davis; silver cream pot and sugar bowl, Mrs. D. Murchison; 2 silver spoons, Lucille Murchison; 2 silver butter knives, C. Green; 1 crown Derby vase, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Cronly; 1 crown Derby cup and saucer, Mrs. Beall; 1 pair figures; 1 chocolate set and 12 spoons, Mrs. Kenneth Murchison; 1 ladle and 6 coffee spoons, M. DeMoville; 1 point lace and pearl fan, Mrs. Thompson; 1 piece of embroidery, Mrs. Cook; 1 hand-painted scroll, anonymous; Mrs J. B. Starr, silver vinaigrette; Joseph Starr, Jr., handsome fan; Luis P. Davis, sugar bowl and tongs; Robt. Orrell, silk plush album; L. B. Eaton, handsome tete a tete set; placque, Haxall; 12 coffee spoons, A. Simonds; 6 silver butter plates, J. Daniels; 6 tea-spoons, Conely, silver and gold cream pot and sugar dish, F. Kidder; painting, Mr. and Mrs. James White; placque, Miss Kate Murchison; Mirror, Miss Murchison; ladle, Miss Kate Williams; olive dish and fork, Miss Ryan; ladle, Mrs Ryan; book, Robbie Strange; lamp, Dr. and Mrs. Willis; 12 spoons, Mr. E. Willis, 7 spoons, Mr. Alex. Conely; 1 ladle, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Wright; sugar tongs, A. H. Green; 6 silver salt-cellars, P. Tucker; 1 ladle Mr. and Mrs. W. Boylan; book, Robt. Beall; olive dish and spoon, Benehan Cameron; silver and gold ice cream knife and 12 spoons, Bruce Wright; 2 silver spoons, B. Empie; silver ladle, H. Smith; 1 dozen coffee spoons; Mrs. McRary; 1 dozen coffee spoons, Mrs. Thatcher; 1 salad fork and 1 salad spoon, Mrs. Train; 1 bureau set, L. Thatcher; 2 gilt vases, L. Beall; 1 ladle, Mrs. Young; 1 pair cups and saucers, Mrs. Buxton; 1 money box, Mr. Cranshaw; 1 cut glass pitcher, Mr. Pitts; 1 set ivory toilet articles, C. J. Anderson; 1 silver tureen and waiter, Mr. and Mrs. Bridgers; 12 silver knives, Mr. and Mrs. Sprunt; 1 pair vases, Mr. and Mrs. Smallbones; clock, B. Empie; clock, Mrs. Fries; 2 ladles, Mr. and Mrs. A. Haywood; pickle fork, E. Holt; fruit stand, Ushers; decanters, Janet Wilson; mirror, M. Meany; 1 bed room set, Mrs. H. G. Williams, 1 set, 2 carving knives, forks and steel, Lt. J. Ravenel; olive dish and fork, T. H. McKoy; sugar dish, tongs, Lewis B. Davis; 12 coffee spoons, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Emerson; 1 set tea spoons, knife and spoon, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hale; 1 card case, Mr. McMillan; 1 waiter, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn; 1 painting, Mr. Dean; 1 fish knife, Wright Meares; salt cellars and spoons, L. Lord; 1 dozen spoons, M. Scott.

TOKAY IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE.

2,000 invitations had been issued, and many hundreds of friends of the generous host were driven rapidly to Tokay, which presented a brilliant scene—the broad avenue lined with colored lanterns, a band of music within doors, and the wealth of the greenhouses of this and other cities lavished in decorations that gave the ten connecting rooms the dazzling appearance of the palace of an Eastern potentate. After a reception by Mr. and Mrs. Jones in the west parlor, a supper, provided for a thousand guests, was spread, whereat the rarest delicacies from many lands and the costliest wines were served in an *abandon* of profusion.

So ended an event long to be remembered in society. And the prayers of many friends followed the happy pair with sure faith that the years which intervene before death doth part them shall bear witness to the appropriate selection of THANKSGIVING DAY.

Mr. Jones and his bride take the 3 A. M. train to-night for New York; and, after spending a short time in that city will return to Washington, where Mrs. Jones will be the lady of her father's household during the coming session of Congress.

THE F. I. L. I. HOP.—A large crowd gathered at Williams Hall last Friday night to witness the beautiful and exciting competetive drill of the crack company of the State, the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry. Promptly at 7:30 the battalion was formed and at first displayed its proficiency in company drill, afterwards a picked squad of 24 men—those who won the prize for drilling at the State Fair—began, which was the event of the evening: the strife to determine which man of the 24 excelled in quickness and precision of evolutions and manual. After a long struggle the contest narrowed down to Messrs. Ben. R. Huske and Sam Strange. For many minutes it was impossible to detect a difference or flaw in their drill. The plaudits of the eager spectators made the house ring as these young gentlemen, with the precision of clockwork and rapidity of lightning, obeyed the rapid and varied words of command. Finally some slight difference caused the victory to fall to Mr. Strange, and Mr. Huske gracefully retired with the consolation of knowing that, if not the victor, only a keen and practiced judge could have detected the shade of difference which placed the laurels on the victorious brow of another. Nor could any but military critics have chosen between one and another of the immortal 24. After the drill a beautiful gold-headed cane was presented to the victor by Dr. J. A. Hodges who, in his usual felicitous style, made a neat speech of presentation. An enjoyable hop which only wound up about 1 o'clock was a fitting and plensant *finale* to a most enjoyable evening.

RETAIN THE GREY.—In another column is a communication from an esteemed correspondent concerning the change of uniform by the State Guard. The matter deserves consideration. By all means retain the grey.

THE NEW SCHEDULE.—The new railway schedule went into effect Tuesday. The mail passenger trains leave for Greensboro at 3 A. M., and for Bennettsville at 4 P. M.

Sundry Observations.

Judge Shepherd impresses one most favorably by his dignified bearing and clear and impartial rulings.

Solicitor McIver is as stout and bright as ever. He makes a model solicitor, combining unswerving devotion to duty with the mercifulness of a kind heart.

The charge to the Grand Jury by the presiding judge was short, clear and to the point.

Trade last week and this has been the best of the season.

Cumberland Fair.

Let us make it Worthy of its Reputation and of Cumberland.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—Another one of our Annual Fairs has passed, and while it is still fresh in the minds of the people it might be well to encourage, in time, a more active interest in our next, for our Fairs *must* continue. There is nothing which tends more to dispel sloth and encourage activity among all classes than a comparison of the products of their labors. If, by industry or otherwise, one man is successful in that avocation of life he has chosen, nothing can prove a greater incentive to emulation on the part of his neighbors, than for his successful productions to be brought into prominence, and nothing will so encourage his further efforts as the appreciation and commendation of his fellow man. One man discovers the most successful method of raising oats, another wheat, and another potatoes, and so on. Now, that others may get the benefit of his experience, he must have opportunity to display his products. Our climate and soil are adapted to a great variety of productions; but, as men differ in their tastes and inclinations, they will experiment differently, and it is surprising to know how ignorant the people of one section of our county are of the system pursued by those of another section. To remedy this, let us meet together once a year, compare notes and adopt the most practicable methods. But how are we to secure the most creditable exhibits, for this is the backbone of a successful Fair? I say by offering such premiums as will induce the people to strive for supremacy. One who has never tried the experiment of making an exhibit of stock, or farm products, or poultry, etc., can little appreciate the trouble, annoyance and expense connected therewith, and as an offset to this there must be an adequate reward offered. A horse may contract distemper, or some valuable and highly prized fowl may be lost, or the tasting committee may have only bad time—there is always a rush during Fair week—for a cup of coffee for breakfast, or some curio's dusty finger may damage a beautiful painting or piece of fancy work. Indeed, almost every exhibit is attended with more or less danger, and for this risk there should be, at least, a chance for liberal reward. Again, if we remain too close at home, we naturally become narrow-minded, selfish and discontented.

Man is a social being. We all enjoy giving a hearty hand shake to our old friends and making new ones. The fathers, putting aside the cares of life, go back to their youth, as, with pleasant jokes they meet one after another the friends of their childhood; the mothers compare with conscious pride their "young hopefuls;" the young people put off their parlor dignity and have a jolly, social time; while the children make the best of the holiday after their own good fashion. But we must have something to amuse them all, for all expect to be entertained, and it does seem as though we might fall on something else than gaming tables. The extension of our railroad facilities offers opportunity for attracting a crowd from other sections. Thus will the merchants be benefited, and as they are benefited let them not be parsimonious, but come forward with a liberal hand, offer premiums worth competing for, and the Society do the same. And now is the time. Let a liberal premium list be published with the beginning of a new year, especially for field crops, that farmers may begin at the proper time to compete for the prize. We already have an enviable reputation for Fairs, and that reputation must be extended.

How are we to display our natural resources without them?

How are we to attract immigration, of which we bear so much?

But I will touch on that subject again.

E. H. E.

DIED.

McNEILL—On Friday, November 14th, 1884, JAMES WILLIAM, son of Dr. J. W. and Annie W. McNeill aged 6 years and 2 months.

To us, who cannot peer afar, that God should cut down this dear little boy in the flower of his childhood, would seem strange, but for the fact that God's ways are not our ways. Not till we get to heaven shall we know what meaneth this. It only remains for us to bow in submission to our Heavenly Father, with the sweet knowledge that in the world to come we shall meet him, never more to be separated by death. Until then,

"We shall meet, but we shall miss him,
There will be one vacant chair,
We shall linger to caress him,
While we breathe our evening prayer."

UNCLE GLENN AND AUNT MARY.

GILCHRIST—In this town, on Saturday, the 15th inst., JOHN J. GILCHRIST, aged about 61 years.

Mr. Gilchrist was well known to our people, having resided here for many years, and for most of the time was engaged in mercantile business.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHYSICIANS USE SHRINER'S INDIAN Vermifuge in their practice and pronounce it a first-class article. A trial will convince the most skeptical of its intrinsic merit.

$75,000 Capital Prize Won and Paid.

E. B. Lhoste, of the Louisiana National Bank, certifies that he held for collection for a depositor in the Bank the whole ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery which drew the First Capital Prize of $75,000 on Tuesday, Oct. 14, and acknowledges it was paid to him in full at the office of the Company. The unknown winner is to be congratulated on his good fortune, so suddenly acquired. —*New Orleans Times Democrat, Oct.* 17, '84.

Nose Eaten Off.

A young man named John Nayes, living near here, had an eating cancer on his face, which had eaten away his nose, part of his cheek, and extended up nearly to his eye. It was one of the most angry eating sores that I had ever seen. His throat finally became involved to such an extent that he could only swallow liquid food. After using all the remedies without checking the ravages of the eating cancer, his general health was broken down, he was confined to his bed, and thought it to be only a question of time about his death from the cancer. I put him on Swift's Specific as a last resort, and he began to improve with the first dose. His general health improved at once, and rapidly; his throat got well; the ravages of the cancer were soon stopped; it began to heal around the edges; and after a few months treatment with S. S. S. he has gotten entirely well. His face is all healed over with new flesh, and his general health is excellent. His recovery is wonderful.

M. F. CRUMLEY, M. D., Oglethorpe, Ga.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

If you want quick returns and full prices, on Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Butter, etc., etc., send for our Price Current.
Consignments solicited.
R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, 169 William Street,
New York.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	35@50
Hog Round,	13@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	14@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	16@00	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	8¼@9	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@7½	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	12@00	American,	3@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	11@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	26@28
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.75
Java,	20@30	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	10@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	30@40
COTTON TIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, bush	50@75
CHICKENS—	17@20	SALT—	1.15@6.00
EGGS—	15@16½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@8
N. C. Fam.	$4.00@4.50	Granulated,	8@10
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	70@80	SHUCKS—	50@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	@60	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	43@45	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@1.00	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Peas,	65@70	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	9 7 16@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	26@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	7@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 25—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 29½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 95 cts. for Strained and $1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.40 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—P M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

For Sale Cheap.

A SMALL LOT OF HORSES and MULES for cash or on time with approved note.
H. W. LILLY.
Nov 27, 1884 It

LOOK HERE!

Rubber Printing Stamps.

I AM still prepared to receive orders for Rubber Printing Stamps, Tin Stencils, &c.
NED HALE,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
Call at the OBSERVER Office.
Nov 27, 1884

A PHENOMENAL JOURNAL.

PROBABLY no paper ever met with such a quick and generous recognition as has been accorded to the TEXAS SIFTINGS, the great humorous and literary weekly. It is now published simultaneously in Austin, Texas; New York, N. Y., and London, England, and is credited with a circulation of over 100,000 copies. It is an eight page, 48 column paper, and contains every year more than 1,000 original illustrations and cartoons. Its good stories and humorous sketches are unexcelled. The publishers, being desirous of increasing its already large circulation, are offering extraordinary inducements to subscribers. The subscription price of SIFTINGS is $5.50 a year. For $2.50 the publishers will send the paper one year, and also any one of the following premiums; for $1.50 they will send the paper six months, and, free, any one of the following premiums. For only $1 they will send SIFTINGS for three months, and any one of the following premiums: Premium No. 1—A cloth bound 608-page Dictionary, with 700 illustrations. Premium No. 2—A cloth bound 512-page book, "What Every One Should Know." Premium No. 3—The National Standard Encyclopedia, 700 pages, 20,000 articles, and over 1,000 illustrations. Premium No. 4—Three Books for Ladies. Premium No. 5—Heavy gold plated Watch Chain. Premium No. 6—Ladies' plated set Ear Rings and Pin. Premium No. 7—Thirty complete Novels and other works, paper bound. An improved sewing machine, improvement on those sold for $45, will be given to any one getting up a club of twenty yearly subscriptions. An imported china tea set (44 pieces) will be given to every one sending a club of 8 yearly subscriptions. Besides this, every subscriber gets whichever of the above premiums he or she may select. Fifty other valuable premiums for club raisers to select from. Address TEXAS SIFTINGS Publishing Co., New York, for full illustrated premium list and sample copy of SIFTINGS.
Nov 27, 1884 95 2t

The McArn Property for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court, I will, at 12 o'clock, on Thursday, December 18th, 1884, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, FIVE STORES and LOTS in said town fronting on Hay Street, and running back to Franklin Street, known as "The McArn Stores."

And, also, Two Lots on the corner of Franklin and Donaldson Streets. One on the southwest corner, and the other on the southeast corner.

Persons wishing to buy Real Estate should attend this sale. The property is valuable and is in the business portion of the town.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, with note and security for the balance to be paid in six months, with eight per cent. interest, and title reserved until all is paid.
N. W. RAY, Commissioner.
CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer.
Nov 8, 1884 93-5t

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1845.

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication, furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 37 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Seven Years' practice before the United States and foreign Patent Offices, and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States, and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared on short notice and on reasonable terms. Discount to Clubs.

Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-Books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.

Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 261 Broadway, New York.

Nov 27, 1884 95tf

LATEST FALL STYLES

Millinery, Notions and Fancy Goods.

We have an enormous Stock, which our long experience has taught us to purchase from first hands—the leading Manufacturers and Importers in the United States.

These goods were bought for Net Cash, at Rock Bottom prices, and we will sell them for cash, at wholesale or retail, as LOW or LOWER than any house in North Carolina.

OUR STOCK IS TOO VARIED AND EXTENSIVE TO ENUMERATE IN THIS SMALL SPACE.

Suffice it to say, that we have the LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT THAT WE HAVE CARRIED IN THE LAST EIGHTEEN YEARS, which we will sell at popular prices to suit all.

HAVING EXPERIENCED MILLINERS, WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.

We have added 5 and 10 cent Counters of useful articles. Call early at No. 17 Hay Street.
M. E. DYE.

ATTENTION!

VISITORS TO THE FAIR!

You are respectfully invited to call and examine our splendid STOCK of GOODS,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Ready-Made Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, TINWARE,

TOBACCOS, SNUFF, CIGARS, &c., &c.

We have our Mammoth Store at

Nos. 41 and 43 Person Street,

Filled with ALL the DIFFERENT KINDS of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

That heart could wish or desire, and at PRICES SO LOW that ANY ONE need not be without. Our line of

Heavy Groceries

Is COMPLETE, and we now offer special inducements to Country Merchants. In our up stairs we show a great variety of goods that we offer at WHOLESALE at GREAT BARGAINS. Don't make a trade for ANYTHING without FIRST CALLING ON US, as you will save money by so doing.

A new crossing in front of our store for the Ladies.

R. H TOMLINSON & CO.,
41 and 43 PERSON STREET.
Fayetteville, Oct. 2, 1884. 87-3m

McNEILL & CO.

MUSIC STORE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Largest and best appointed Music House in North Carolina. All kinds of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music sold on the most reasonable terms. Can save you from $10 to $18 in the purchase of an Organ, and from $20 to $30 in the purchase of a Piano. Instruments shipped to all parts of the country. Organs of six celebrated makes—Sterling, Clough & Warren, Palace, Lancaster, Burdett and Estey. Pianos—Stieff, Shomacker, Hallet & Cumston and Peek.

Send for Catalogues of Pianos, Organs, Band Instruments, Sheet Music, &c.

Prompt attention paid to correspondents. Address
McNEILL & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
August 14, 1884. 80tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

McKethan Building, Fayetteville, N. C.,
—DEALER IN—

Corn, Oats, Flour, Meal, Rice,

Hominy, Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Starch, etc.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 17, 1884. 76tf

Headquarters

FOR

CLOTHING.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE BEING PUT UPON ONE'S METAL. IN COMMERCIAL LIFE, IT HELPS BOTH BUYER AND SELLER.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY

HAS AN OLD REPUTATION TO SUSTAIN AS

The Leading Clothier of Fayetteville,

and he is prepared to sustain it and to SURPASS HIS FORMER EFFORTS.

HIS STOCK OF

GENTLEMEN'S,
YOUTH'S,
BOY'S and
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

is immense! unsurpassed! and complete

His specialty is the

London Cut and Finish.

Ladies are invited to inspect his children's wear, and no obligation to purchase will be incurred thereby.

The money will be refunded for goods which do not prove satisfactory.

HENRY R. NOVITZKY,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept 25, 1884 85tf

Great Bargains

AT

PEMBERTON'S.

OWING to the short crop and low price of cotton I have MARKED DOWN THE PRICE of my entire stock of Goods. Those in want of bargains, and who want full value of their money, are specially invited to call and examine his stock and prices. He is compelled to have money and will give bargains. Everybody who wants the

BEST AND LATEST STYLES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

can save money by giving him a call.

Ladies' Wraps.

A large lot of beautiful

CLOAKS, ULSTERS, RUSSIAN CIRCULARS, NEW MARKETS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED JERSEYS in all sizes and COLORS, at prices to suit anyone who wants to buy.

Ladies' & Children's Shoes.

His stock of Ladies' and Children's Shoes is complete—of all the best makes of the country, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

I will say that my stock of

ALL KINDS OF GOODS,

is the best I have ever offered. I am COMPELLED TO SELL THEM to RAISE MONEY, and I MEAN ALL THAT I SAY ABOUT GIVING BARGAINS.

Call and see for yourselves. None need go away without being supplied, if good bargains can induce them to buy.

J. A. PEMBERON.
Oct 16, 1884 82-tf

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills. Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Penbury Coffee.

Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chrome with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store.
A. GARRASON.

The Final Gathering.

Though from the boughs to which they've long been clinging
The autumn leaves are dropping one by one,
Yet from their dust new forms of beauty, springing,
Shall smile again in Summer's gentle sun.

Though one by one the pearly drops of morning,
From drooping flowers on viewless pinions rise,
We'll see them yet the gorgeous clouds adorning
With glowing arches of celestial dyes.

Though one by one the stars are fading slowly,
That all night long kept vigil in the sky,
The distant mountain peaks, like prophets holy,
Proclaim that morning's light and song are nigh.

Though with slow step goes forth the sower, weeping,
And on earth's lap his precious treasure leaves,
Yet comes the harvest, with its joyous reaping,
When shall be gathered home the ripened sheaves.

Though one by one the friends we fondly cherish
Withdraw from ours the cold and trembling hand,
And leave us sorrowful, they do not perish—
They yet shall greet us in a fairer land.

Yes, from all climes, where'er the faithful slumber—
'Neath scorching suns or Arctic snow and frost,
Stainless they'll rise, in myriads without number;
All, all shall meet—there shall not one be lost.
—*Chamber's Journal.*

PREMIUMS

Of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society.

The following premiums, as stated in last week's OBSERVER, were not then awarded:

FANCY NEEDLE WORK, EMBROIDERY, &C.

best French embroidery, Mrs Willie Hobbs,	$1
" silk do, Miss Augusta Worth,	50c
" knitting in wool, Miss Maggie Ellison,	50c
" knitting in thread, Miss E B Hyman,	50c
" crocheting in wool, Mrs Geo Chandler,	50c
" spanish lace work, Mrs W C Troy,	50c
" specimen darned net, Miss Maggie Ellison,	50c
" specimen etching, Miss Augusta Worth,	50c
" plain sewing by hand, Miss Bettie A Shaw,	50c
" pin cushion, Mrs W A Guthrie,	50c
" crocheted tidy, Mrs S Sheetz,	50c
handsomest tidy, Miss Lizzie Sedberry,	50c
" initial letters, embroidered, miss Maggie Pemberton,	50c
" initial letters, indelible ink, miss Augusta Worth,	50c
" lap robe, mrs N W Ray,	$1
" afghan, miss Lou Brady,	1
" rick rack, mrs E T B Glenn,	50c
" best infant's sack, mrs R M Nimocks,	50c
" infant's hood, miss Maggie Pemberton,	50
" pair pillow shams, do	50c
" bracket work, miss Sallie Hill,	50c
" shell work, miss Janie Kyle,	50c
" infant's dress, mrs R M Nimocks,	50c
infant's dress, mrs W C Troy,	50c
best feather edged crockets, miss L Brady,	50c

As in this department there were one hundred and seventy-eight entries—greatly exceeding the articles for which premiums were offered, the committee were at a great loss to determine in many instances which were the most worthy articles in addition to these above named. Very fine exhibits were made as follows:

Mrs Simon Brandt, tidy; miss Alice Campbell, sofa pillow; miss Ida Moore, vase; miss Annie Rose, crochet trimming; mrs H C Fisher, crochet edging; miss Sarah McMillan, sofa pillow; miss Ettie Brown, pin cushion; miss Flora Elson, pin cushion; miss Hattie McQueen, two pin cushions; mrs Geo Chandler, crochet trimming; miss Jannie Steel, embroidered handkerchief and satin pin cushion; mrs S Sheetz, lamp mats and quilt; miss Katie L Sheetz, one pair mittens; mrs Thos Murphy, wall banner; mrs Jno M Worth, child's dress and rug; miss Ella Spence, toilet mats.

mrs Archie Williams, feather turban,	50c
miss Alice Pemberton, toilet mats and cushion,	50c
mrs J C Thomson, tidy,	50c

miss Lizzie Sedberry, tidy; miss Kate Sutton, cradle quilt; miss Hattie Sutton, lamp mats; Mrs G A Thomson, watch pocket; mrs Isham Royal, tidy; miss Sallie Farrar, specimen thread work.

Special Premiums Awarded by the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society of Cumberland County, 1884.

A. B. Williams & Co's ½ ton seed meal Fertilizer for the largest yield of cotton on 1 acre, by use of said guano, to W. C. Alderman.

R. M. Nimock's 3-10 hs ton of Navassa Guano for the largest yield of corn on 1 acre uplands, to A. A. Harrington.

A. E. Rankin & Co's. 2 bbls. Long's Prepared Chemicals for the largest yield of cotton made by the use of said chemicals on 1 acre, to J. D. Worrel.

Woody & Currie's ½ ton Land Plaster used on turnips successfully, to G. W. Lawrence.

A. S. Huske & Co's. Boy clipper plow for the largest number of cattle on exhibition, to E. Bryan.

J. A. D. Boon's Ax to Tom Monroe for best stallion under 3 yrs.

Walter Watson's ½ doz. Turpentine backs to J. D. Worrel for meritorious display. ½ doz. turpentine backs to C. A. Purcell on cotton.

D. H. Ray & Co's. Ames'Spade to John Breece.

D. H. Ray & Co's. ½ bbl. Patapso Flour, to Mrs. Ida R. Troy.

R. H. Tomlinson's ½ ton Walker's Ammoniated Phosphate for largest yield of cotton on one acre, to J. D. Worrels.

R. H. Tomlinson's half bbl. Family Flour for the largest yield of corn on one acre, to A. A. Harrington.

McMillan Bros tin toilet set, value $5, to A. E. Budd.

Dr. J. H. Hammond, who looks as though he would live another half century, by writing regularly from seven P. M. to one A. M. is able to turn out the equivalent of eight printed pages a day, or a full-blown novel every sixty days.

London veal and mutton pies are now sold on the streets of San Francisco.

The Legislature of 1885.

SENATE.

First District, Curritnck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans, James Parker, Democrat, W. M. Bond, Democrat.

Second District, Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde, Pamlico, Theo. W. Poole, Dem., P. H. Simmons, Dem.

Third District, Northampton and Bertie, Thomas W. Mason, Dem.

Fourth District, Halifax, J. M. Mullen, Dem.

Fifth District, Edgecombe,——Taylor, Republican.

Sixth District, Pitt, W. R. Williams, Dem.

Seventh District, Wilson, Nash and Franklin, H. G. Connor, Dem., Joshua Perry, Dem.

Eighth District, Craven, Geo. H. White, Rep.

Ninth District, Jones, Onslow and Carteret, Dr. Cyrus Thompson, Dem.

Tenth District, Duplin and Wayne, E. J. Hill, Dem., J. T. Kennedy, Dem.

Eleventh District, Greene and Lenoir, F. M. Rountree, Dem.

Twelfth District, New Hanover and Pender, W. H. Chadbourn Rep.

Thirteenth District, Brunswick and Bladen, ——Swain, Rep.

Fourteenth District, Sampson, E. T. Boykin, Dem.

Fifteenth District, Columbus and Robeson, D. S. Cowan, R. F. Lewis, Dems.

Sixteenth District, Cumberland and Harnett, W. C. Troy, Dem.

Seventeenth District, Johnston, Ashley Horne, Dem.

Eighteenth District, Wake, Jno. Gatling, Dem.

Nineteenth District, Warren, J. H. Montgomery, Republican.

Twentieth District, Orange, Person and Caswell; Jas. Holman, Dem., A. W. Graham, Dem.

Twenty-first District, Granville, R. W. Winston, Dem.

Twenty-second District, Chatham and Alamance, J. L. Scott, Dem.

Twenty-third District, Rockingham, John S. Johnston, Dem.

Twenty-fourth District, Guilford, J. L. King, Dem.

Twenty-fifth District, Randolph and Moore, M. S. Robins, Dem.

Twenty-sixth District, Richmond and Montgomery, W. I. Everitt, Dem.

Twenty-seventh District, Anson and Union, J. A Leak, Dem.

Twenty-eighth District, Cabarrus and Stanly, Paul B. Means, Dem.

Twenty-ninth District, Mecklenburg, S. B. Alexander, Dem.

Thirtieth District, Rowan and Davie, J. W. Wiseman, Dem.

Thirty first District, Davidson, P. C. Thomas, Rep.

Thirty-second District, Stokes and Forsyth, J. C. Baxton, Dem.

Thirty-third District, Surry and Yadkin J. A. Franklin, Rep.

Thirty-fourth District, Iredell, Wilkes, and Alexander, Dr. R. F. Hackett, J. F. Dotson, Dems.

Thirty-fifth District, Alleghany, Ashe, and Watauga, J. W. Todd, Dem.

Thirty-sixth District, Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey, J. S Brown, W. H. Bower, Dems.

Thirth seventh District, Catawba and Lincoln, M. O. Sherrill, Dem.

Thirty-eighth District, Gaston and Cleveland, Geo. F. Bason, Dem.

Thirty-ninth District, Rutherford and Polk, T. B. Twitty, Dem.

Fortieth District, Buncombe and Madison, H. A. Gudger, Dem.

Forty first District, Haywood, Henderson and Transylvania, W. L. Tate, Dem.

Forty-second District, Jackson, Swain, Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham, J. W. Cooper, Dem.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance, Thomas M. Holt, Dem.
Alexander, E. B. Jones, Dem.
Alleghany, B. Edwards, Dem.
Anson, J. J. Dunlap, Dem.
Ashe, John C. Plummer, Dem.
Beaufort, W. H. Patrick, Dem.
Bertie, Linus Roulhac, Rep.
Bladen, W. J. Sutton, Rep.
Brunswick, D. B. McNeill, Dem.
Buncombe, Richmond Pearson, Johnstone Jones, Dems.
Burke, Samuel D. McTate, Dem.
Cabarrus, T. D. Miller, Dem.
Caldwell, R. R. Wakefield, Dem.
Camden, H. W. Scott, Dem.
Carteret, A. H. Chadwick, Dem.
Caswell, Geo. N. Thompson, Dem.
Catawba, A. A. Shuford, Dem.
Chatham, T. B. Womack, J. A. Alston, Dems.
Cherokee, T. F. McGee, Dem.
Chowan, E. F. Waff, Dem.
Clay, T. C. Kitchens, Dem.
Cleveland, Thomas Dixon, Jr., Dem.
Columbus, H. S. Williamson, Dem.
Craven, ——.
Cumberland, I. A. Murchison, C. C. McClellan, Dems.
Currituck, Wm. H. Cowell, Dem.
Dare, E. H. Riggs, Rep.
Davidson, G. M. Bulla, S. W. Wall, Reps.
Davie, H. E. Robertson, Dem.
Duplin, John D. Stanford, Dem.
Edgecombe, —— Thorpe, N. B. Bellamy, Reps.
Forsyth, W. H. Sheppard, Dem.
Franklin, N. Y. Gulley, J. T. Clifton, Dems.
Gaston, J. W. Reid, Dem.
Gates, H. Clay Williams, Dem.
Graham, N M E Slaughter, Dem.
Granville, A. H. A. Williams, Robert Hobgood, Dems.
Greene, W. A. Darden, Dem.
Guilford, J. A. Turner, J. A. Barringer, Dems.
Halifax, A. J. Burton, David Bell, Dems.
Harnett, D. Stewart, Dem.
Haywood, W. T. Crawford, Dem.
Henderson, ——, Rep.
Hertford, R. W. Winborne, Dem.
Hyde, J. B Watson, Dem.
Iredell, Augustus Leazer, John B. Holmar, Dems.
Jackson, R. H. Brown, Dem.
Johnston, James H. Pou, Josiah W. Perry, Dems.
Jones, P. M. Pearsall, Dem.
Lenoir, Jesse W. Granger, Dem.
Lincoln, W. L. Crouse, Dem.
Macon, James L. Robinson, Dem.
Madison, J. C. Pritchard, Rep.
Martin, D. Worthington, Dem.
McDowell, Geo. H. Garden, Dem.
Mecklenburg, R. P. Waring, W. E. Ardrey, H. G. Stowe, Dems.
Mitchell, T. C. Greene, Rep.
Montgomery, C Vates, Rep.
Moore, Geoge Wilcox, Dem.
Nash, J. H. Exum, Dem.
New Hanover, C. P. Lockey, I. Grady, Reps.
Northampton, J. H. Edwards, J. W. Grant, Dems.
Onslow, H. E. King, Dem.
Orange and Durham, Chas. W. Johnson, Caleb B. Green, Dems.
Pamlico, John B. Mart, Dem.
Pasquotank, Hugh Cale, Rep.
Pender, J. T. Bland, Dem.
Perquimans, Elihu Chappell, Rep.
Person, J. A. Long, Dem.
Pitt, G. W. Venters, R. E. Mayo, Dems.
Polk, ——.
Randolph, B. W. Steed, I. F. Caviness, Dems.
Richmond, John W. Sneed, Dem.
Robeson, M. McRae, Hamilton McMillan, Dems.
Rockingham, Jas. D. Glenn, John M. Gallaway, Dems.
Rowan, Lee S. Overman, Dem.
Rutherford, John B Harrill, Dem.
Sampson, J. W. S. Robinson, J. A. Beaman, Dems.
Stanly, D. N. Bennett, Dem.
Stokes, J. Y. Phillips, Dem.
Surry, —— Brim, Rep.
Swain, A. H. Hays, Dem.
Transylvania, J. H. Lammey, Dem.
Tyrrell, R. P. Felton, Dem.
Union, H. B. Adams, Dem.
Wake, Charles M. Busbee, John D. Allen, Herbert E. Norris, J. Walter Myatt, Dems.
Warren and Vance, R. C. Ward, H. B. Eaton, Reps.
Washington, — Harrison, Rep.
Watauga, E. F. Lovill, Dem.
Wayne, Frank M. Aycock, Ira W. Hatch, Dems.
Wilkes, J. R. Henderson, Rep.
Wilson, John E. Woodard, Dem.
Yadkin, ——.
Yancey, L. Whittington, Dem.

Fayetteville and the Railroads.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad in Wilmington last week, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That the President and Directors of this company be and they are hereby authorized to proceed to the construction of a branch or lateral railway beginning at the town of Wilson, or some point on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad within four miles of said town, and extending to the town of Fayetteville, and thence to a point on the line between the States of North and South Carolina, near the dividing line between the counties of Richmond and Robeson.

Resolved, That the time and manner of carrying the foregoing resolution into effect be entrusted to the judgment and discretion of the Board of Directors of this company, and that they be authorized to commence at any point on the route that they may deem expedient.

We trust this means business this time; but if we recollect aright, the same resolutions have been adopted once or twice before.

With respect to the North-western connection, via the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley, the Danbury *Reporter* says:

Two years ago we succeeded in getting a charter for a branch of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway to this place, with a *bonus* of $25,000 for its construction. This was the first step towards carrying out what is known as Bradfield's project for a railroad from Wilmington to the Northwest. Another important step was what is known as the Danbury & Parkersburg R R. enterprise, for a line from this place by way of Floyd C. H. and Blacksburg, Va., and Union and the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., to Parkersburg on the Ohio. The latest development is that of the Chicago, Parkersburg & Norfolk Railroad, which is now in course of construction between Parkersburg and the Greenbrier river. The survey of this road is exactly on the route suggested by Mr. Bradfield two years ago. The Virginians and West Virginians are tired of our dallying, and will fill the gaps between the Norfolk & Western road and the Ohio, and let Wilmington, Danbury and the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley road go to thunder, unless something is done this winter. What we need is convict labor enough to build the Wilmington & Fayetteville division, and the Danbury branch of our road as soon as possible. All the convicts now on the Western North Carolina road should be placed at the disposal of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley syndicate just as soon as the State's contract with the Richmond & Danville Company expires.

Now is the time to strike. Now or never! Come out to the railroad meeting on the first Monday in December, and let us ask the Legislature for convict labor. Wilmington and Fayetteville ought to take the lead in this matter; but if they will not do so, we must. There is no time to lose.

The Grave of Calhoun.

It is a singular coincidence, says the Charleston *News and Courier*, that at the very moment when the American people have signified their determination that the Federal Government must and shall be cleansed from the corruption with which twenty-four years of continuous Republican rule has encrusted it, the bones of the great Calhoun have for the first time found a resting place and memorial stone worthy of his imperishable fame. For more than a third of a century the body of Carolina's statesman, whose life was spent in the effort to check the rising tide of centralized power and political greed, has rested in the quiet churchyard, the spot unmarked saved by a plain slab, almost hidden in the luxuriant grass. It will be a matter of just gratification to the people of the whole State that the Legislature has at last provided a massive and enduring, though simple, sarcophagus, to enclose the remains of her most illustrious son. This movement was begun, we believe, at the instance of Mayor Courtenay, and its prompt and fitting consummation has been largely due to the zealous efforts of Representative Inglesby, and to the hearty co-operation of Governor Thompson. It is a good work and it has indeed, been well done.

Giving some account of the removals which the remains have undergone at various times, the *News and Courier* says:

In 1862, or 1863, when it was known that the Federal fleet would attempt to pass the forts and capture this city, several citizens of Charleston who were friends of Mr. Calhoun during his life asked Gen. Beauregard to notify them, whenever there appeared to be any serious danger of Charleston's falling into the hands of the enemy, in order that they might take the necessary steps to protect the remains of Mr. Calhoun from desecration. Accordingly, on Sunday, the 5th of April, Gen. Beauregard notified the gentlemen that the monitor fleet was inside the bar, and that, as he could not foretell the result of the impending contest with the forts, he thought that Charleston was seriously threatened.

That night the gentleman went to the cemetery, and removed the casket containing the body of Mr. Calhoun to the church, where it was placed under the north gallery stairs, and concealed under a mass of loose material until they could provide a better hiding-place. The next night a grave was prepared in the churchyard nearest the church, a box was provided and the casket was reinterred. None of the laborers employed in the removal of the body in the first instance were employed in the second instance, and the place of the secret grave was only known to John N. Gregg, the colored sexton of St. Philip's Church, the sexton of the Huguenot Church, who was also a colored man, and to Mr. Robert N. Gourdin and one or two other gentlemen, who were concerned in the matter. The colored men proved to be worthy of the trust reposed in them, and nothing was known of the removal of the body until it was again dis-interred and replaced in its original resting-place in 1871 While it was concealed in the church, an Easter election for the vestry and wardens was held within ten or twenty feet of where the casket was lying, no one who took part in the election being aware of the fact of its presence.

It is related, also, that when the body was removed in 1871 from its secret grave near the church to its original resting place, a lady placed a laurel wreath upon the casket. When the grave was opened again a few days ago to allow the remains to be deposited where they now lie, the wreath was fount intact and in good preservation, but was destroyed by the weight of the covering which was thrown on the casket while it remained above ground.

Blaine's Exposure of His Inwardness.

We believe that no patriotic citizen—be he republican, democrat, people's party man or prohibitionist—will read the speech Blaine made at Augusta last night without thanking God most fervently for the deliverance of the people of the United States from the danger and disgrace of having such a demagogue and incendiary for their President.

It is the first instance in which a Presidential candidate, maddened by defeat, has tried to inoculate his country with sectional passions in revenge for its choice of another man. Unless we underestimate the patriotism of the people North and South they will greet it with such scornful anger everywhere that it will be the last instance as well as the first, and no future disappointed miscreant will dare defy the warning.

In the civil war one great crime was attempted which honorable belligerents on either side regarded with unanimous horror. We mean the attempt to inoculate the country with yellow fever. But it pales in wickedness beside Blaine's attempt to inoculate the country with sectional passions; to tear open the healed wounds of rebellion; to permeate the North with a sense of humiliation over the election of Governor Cleveland to the presidency; to infect the freedmen with fear of re-enslavement; to inspire white workmen with dread of the freedmen's competition in their fields of labor, and to impeach the sincerity of the allegiance of all Southern white men.

No rebuke is too severe for this villainous speech, and the shame of it is aggravated by the fact that it was as deliberate as it is dastardly. Mr. Blaine's words are not the unpremeditated barangue of a hot temper. They are the studied utterance of a cold-blooded malignity. Since be cannot rule he would ruin—he would curse his country with jealousy and discord and misery, because he himself is jealous, discordant and miserable.

But we believe that there is small danger of harm from such words as his at this day. We have faith that the evil he would wreak upon his country will be visited on his own head. If the republican party does not unload itself of Blaine after this speech it will add damnation to defeat.

The Latest Laughs.

There will be no cooked figures. The cooking has been confined to Mr. Blaine's goose.—Louisville *Courier Journal.*

In the excitement of the moment it should not be forgotten that Mulligan and Fisher have been vindicated.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The Union itself is all right, although crazy patriots, standing on their heads, may put out flags with the union down.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

It is hoped that the damage done the magnetic candidacy by Parson Burchard will not effect the church going habits of the Blaine family.—*Chicago Times.*

Mr. Blaine says he is as well as he ever was. It doesn't seem to have been the sun that struck him this time. It was more after the pattern of a frost-bite.—*Chicago News*

The alliterative Blaine parson may derive what comfort he can from the knowledge that the "party of Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" is now the Rooster that Rules the Roost.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

The Rev. Ball would make an excellent Consul to the Fiji Islands, and the Rev Burchard might represent us at the court of El Mahdi, where there is no Romanism, but plenty of rum and rebellion.—*Utica Observer.*

It isn't the official count that excites Belva Ann Lockwood just now. It is the distressing fact the three cans of raspberry jam are mouldy on top, and somebody has smashed the lid on her only crock of cucumber pickles.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Millinery! Millinery!!

I am now receiving my fall stock of

MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS,

selected in person in the Northern markets. I have the

Best Selected Stock

I ever had and will be glad to have you call and examine for yourselves.

Miss M. H. SMITH,
NO. 19, HAY STREET.

Oct 30, 1884. 91-3m

1843. Forty Years. 1884.

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AFTER FORTY YEARS IS STILL ON HAND WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Groceries and Provisions,

which he will sell low for

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or on time secured by good notes.

Would be pleased to have his friends of this and adjoining counties call and see him at

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Nov 13, 1884 93tf

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

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April 26, 1883. 12tf

THE CENTURY
In 1885.
A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides.—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4 00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

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WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

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Copper Work; Turpentine Stills, Steam and Water Piping.

All kinds of Copper Work made and repaired at short notice. Tin Roofing a specialty.

Persons in need of anything in this line will do well by giving me a call, before making arrangements elsewhere, as I am determined to please, and will not be undersold.

All job work in the country promptly attended to.

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Nov 13, 1884 93-6m

L.S.L.

Capital Prize, $150.000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J A Early

Commissioners.

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EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING
In the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
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Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

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1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000....	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000....	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000....	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5 000....	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000....	20,000
50 "	500....	25,000
100 "	300....	30,000
200 "	200....	40,000
600 "	100....	60,000
1,000 "	50....	50,000

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100 Approximation Prizes of	$200....	$20,000
100 " "	100....	10 000
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No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

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"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.

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Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,

MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."

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"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

JOSEPH WALDEN."

Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

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So appeared Mother Eve, and so may shine her fair descendants, with the exercise of common sense, care and proper treatment. An enormous number of female complaints are directly caused by disturbance or suppression of the Menstrual Function. In *every* such case that sterling and unfailing specific, BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR will effect relief and cure.

It is from the recipe of a most distinguished physician. It is composed of strictly medicinal ingredients, whose happy combination has never been surpassed. It is prepared with scientific skill from the finest materials. It bears the palm for constancy of strength, certainty of effect, elegance of preparation, beauty of appearance and relative cheapness. The testimony in its favor is genuine. It never fails when fairly tried.

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Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

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Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars, Top and No-Top Buggies.

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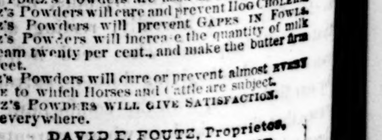
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



No HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

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